The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5911. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE

McMahon Again Defeated by the Crown Prince.

The French Driven Back to the Belgian Frontier.

Their Camp in the Hands of the Prussians.

Large Captures in Men, Guns and War Material.

The German Pursuit Impeded by the Spoils.

Five Prussian Armies Now in France.

General View of the Situation Before the Battle.

Paris Still Preparing to Receive the Invaders.

THE NORTHWARD MOVEMENT.

McMahon Again Defeated—Pursuit by the Prussians—Capture of Guns, Prisoners and War Material—King William Telegraphs the Queen.

BUSANCY, Aug. 30, via LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Prussians attacked McMAHON's army today near Beaumont, defeated it, and drove it back upon the Belgian frontier. The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians. The pursuit of the French troops was continued for several miles, and was interrupted by the number of cannon and prisoners which were taken. The extent of the battle-field was so vast that it is impossible to obtain further details at this moment.

[Beaumont is a small town in the Ardennes, situated seven miles north-east of Stenay, on the road connecting that place with Sedan. It occupies a position on the left bank of the Meuse, immediately behind the range of wooded hills, which, at this point, rise to a considerable elevation on either side of the river.]

DISPATCH FROM THE PRUSSIAN KING.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31, via LONDON, Sept. 1, 12½ A. M.—The King of Prussia has sent the following telegram to Queen AUGUSTA:

VARENNES, Aug. 30.—The Crown Prince has been in action with the Fourth, Twelfth and Seventeenth Corps, and the Fourteenth Bavarian. McMAHON was beaten and driven beyond the Meuse. Twelve guns, some thousand prisoners and material of war were captured.

THE CANNONADING HEARD AT CARIGNAN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Carignan says cannonading was heard south of that place all day yesterday and late into night. The result was unknown. The Emperor has certainly left Carignan for Sedan. [Carignan is a few miles north-east of Beaumont.]

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Prussians conceiving that McMAHON's aim was to gain the frontier to effect a junction with BAZAINE, advanced on three lines. The Crown Prince, south of Nancy, marched by way of Commercy, Bar-le-Duc, St. Dizier and Vitry; the Fourth Army, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, keeping north of Pont-à-Mousson, moved toward Chalons, at the same time observing Metz; while STEINMETZ, reinforced, proceeded through Verdun to Rheims, his right sweeping the Belgian frontier, in hope of meeting McMAHON. Thus the German advance covered the country from Belgium along the Meuse to the Aube, rendering it impossible for McMAHON to reach Metz.

Another Report of the Fight—A Two Days' Battle—Prince Frederick William and the Crown Prince Engaged.

BOUILLON, Belgium, Aug. 31—7 P. M.—A fearful battle was fought, yesterday and today, by the Prussian Armies of the Crown Prince and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES with the forces of Marshal McMAHON. Yesterday morning McMAHON commenced a general movement toward Montmedy. He was attacked near Beaumont and driven back, after an obstinate resistance, toward the Belgian frontier. The Prussians occupied the line of the road, and captured a large amount of camp stores. They drove the French from position after position until night closed. Early this morning the battle was renewed, and continued all day. During the night a large number of French reinforcements came up, but they failed to turn the scale of victory. The Prussians, also reinforced largely, attacked in overwhelming numbers. McMAHON retreated to Sedan with the remnant of his forces. The slaughter is immense. It is impossible to estimate the loss. The Prince Imperial is said to be in Belgium. The populations are flying in great terror.

Rumors of a Prussian Defeat on Saturday—An Affair Between Turcos and Dismounted Hussars—The Engagement of Sunday—Another Encounter.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The *Moniteur* says: "Persons who have arrived from Mézières affirm that a battle occurred on Saturday. Our informant saw the Prussians retreating. There were great numbers of stragglers. There has been no official announcement of this affair yet by the Minister of War or Interior."

GRANDPRE, DEPARTMENT OF ARDENNES, Wednesday, Aug. 31, via Berlin.—A French position on the heights between Vonziers and Attigny, which was held by a body of Turcos, was taken by storm yesterday by two squadrons of Hussars, who dismounted for the purpose. The place was a very strong one. The Uhlans of the Royal Guard last night brought in two staff officers of Gen. McMAHON, just captured.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The French say that the battle between Dun and Stenay on Sunday was not without importance.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The following news is official:

VARENNES, Tuesday Night, Aug. 30, via BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The advance of the Twelfth Prussian Army Corps and a portion of the Fifth French Corps have had an engagement near Nouart. No details are received. The railway between Mézières and Thionville has been destroyed at two points by the Prussians.

An Engagement Between Mouzon and Carignan—The Railroad Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An engagement took place yesterday, between Mouzon and Carignan, between a strong force of Prussian cavalry and the advance guard of McMAHON's army. After a hard contest, the French fell back. The Prussians took possession of Carignan, on the line of the railroad from Sedan to Thionville, destroying the rails. Today the fighting was renewed on the same line of railroad, ten kilometres from the Belgian frontier. In consequence of the position of the contending armies, Belgian troops under Count FLANDERS have been stationed at Philippeville.

THE SITUATION.

How Bazaine's Withdrawal from Metz was Prevented—French Guerrilla Warfare—A Prussian Governor at Haguenau.

BREMEN, Aug. 31.—A letter from the Prussian head-quarters explains how BAZAINE's attempt to escape from Metz was defeated. A copy of certain instructions of BAZAINE was found near Metz, from which the Prussians learned that the enemy was to retire in two bodies—one by the high road to Mars-la-Tour and Verdun, and the other by the Conflans turnpike. This plan was disconcerted by the Prussian attack on the 14th. The French subsequently took the road via Briey, but were again repulsed, and finally driven back in the battle of the 18th, to the walls of Metz. There they have since been confined, their only way of escaping being to cut a passage through the Prussian line, which they have not attempted.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The French have sent to the Spanish Ministry for information in regard to the organization of guerrilla bands—probably with a view of using that method of warfare against the Prussian invader.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Count BOHLEN has been installed at Haguenau as Prussian Governor of the Province of Alsace. The Prussians say the French prisoners denounce the Emperor fiercely. French papers assert that the Prussians place the "red cross" of their ambulance service on their ammunition wagons, and some of the officers wear the badge on their arms, to avert the French fire.

Attempts of the London Papers to Make the War News Clear—French Baggage—The Forest of Argonne—Uhlans Surrounded in the Forest of Marne.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Times*, striving to disentangle the news from the seat of war, says: "McMAHON seeks to get back again toward Paris. Saturday morning he was at Stenay; Sunday, according to the French reports, he retired to Vouziers and Rethel, but the Belgian accounts report him on Tuesday at Sedan, with the Prince Imperial, and hourly expecting the Emperor. The Prince had hastened forward, leaving the Emperor, whose illness prevented him from traveling rapidly. The Germans say that the French were too sure of victory at the opening of the campaign that they made no arrangements to save their baggage in case of retreat, and hence they have been compelled to abandon it in great quantities."

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE FIELD.

PARIS, Aug. 31—Evening.—No official information from the scene of war has been made public today. The *Constitutionnel* says: Assurances of an unofficial character were given in the Chambers, yesterday, that McMAHON had crossed the Meuse without opposition; and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had received from the Ambassador of France at Brussels news that BAZAINE on the 26th and 27th disengaged his right after a successful encounter with the enemy. Other journals here continue to give news from private sources of French success in minor engagements. The *Journal des Débats* says the forest of Argonne, where the great battle is to take place, is traversed by rivers, creeks and swamps in such a manner that it is impossible to march armies through it except by five passes, viz.: Le Chene Populeux, Croix-aux-Bois, Grandpré, La Chalade and Islettes—places sure to be frequently mentioned soon.

UHLANS SURROUNDED.

It is reported that a strong detachment of Uhlans is surrounded in the forest of Marne. They were too far in advance to know when the Crown Prince changed his course, and were left behind. The capture of the entire body is expected.

Armies of Prussia—Distribution of Commands—Five Armies in the Field and a Sixth in Reserve.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The North German *Gazette* of this city gives the subjoined statement as to the organization and movements of the armies of Germany, respecting which many errors have been in circulation lately: "The Prince Royal of Saxony commands four divisions, organized as previously reported. This army has been ordered to move on Paris by way of Rheims, while the Third Army is moving to the same destination through Troyes. Eight army corps are therefore now moving on Paris."

1. The First Army Corps is commanded by Gen. VON STEINMETZ, and consists of the First, Seventh and Eighth Army Corps. This army is now near Metz.

2. The Second Army is that of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, comprising the Second, Third, Ninth and Tenth Army Corps. This is also near Metz.

3. The Third Army, commanded by the Royal Prince, comprises the Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Corps, as well as the two Bavarian Corps. This army has been directed to move on Paris by way of Troyes.

4. The Fourth Army, that of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is advancing on Paris by way of Chalons.

5. The Fifth Army, under Gen. WERTHER, embracing the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, is now engaged in the siege of Strasbourg.

Beside these, there is the Army of the Reserves, partly under the command of the Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, on the Rhine, partly under the command of Gen. CANSTEIN at Berlin, and partly under the command of Gen. LOWENFELD, in Silesia. The *Gazette*, after this recapitulation, goes on to say: Evidently the Prussians may without interruption, or danger of exposing their rear, move on Paris, while the armies remaining in North Germany are strong enough to maintain order at home and protect the country.

Official Reports from Paris—McMahon's Position—Forced Marches of the Crown Prince—The Prussians—Bazaine in Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 30—Midnight.—The following official news has just been promulgated by the Minister of the Interior: "The march of the Prussians on Paris seems to have been arrested. Marshal McMAHON continues his movement. There has been no serious engagement yet. Chalons has been evacuated entirely by the Prussians. The railroad trains go freely now as far as Rheims. The National Guards of the Departments of the Seine, Marne and Aisne are organizing to offer a vigorous resistance." The *Public* says Marshal McMAHON is entirely free in his movements. He is in perfect communication with Marshal BAZAINE. Today both must be fighting the enemy. The forced marches of the Prussian Prince Royal have used up many of his men, who are foot-sore and have to be transported in carts. Thousands have been left behind. Letters received today say that the Prussians are in the Department of Yonne and Aube, and are overrunning the environs of Troyes and Tonnere, cutting the railways and telegraphs.

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Standard*, in reviewing the situation this morning, says: The Prussians are strong around Rheims, while immense masses of them have passed to the northward. It is impossible to say whether the report that "the King is moving on Paris with a heavy force" is true or not. Equally doubtful is the rumor that the French Ministers of War and Interior have removed from the capital. The news is all uncertain and conflicting.

BAZAINE STILL SHUT UP.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31—11 A. M.—Marshal BAZAINE is still cooped up. The German Army has been ordered to camp as far as possible from the last battle-field, owing to the sickening exhalations. The Emperor is expected at Carignan, in the Department of Ardennes. The Prince Imperial is at Avesnes, in the Department of Nord.

MOVEMENTS OF McMAHON.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Marshal McMAHON is reinforced, to the extent of 10,000 men daily. The *Times* this morning says McMAHON is now endeavoring to retreat on Soissons, having failed in his attempt to relieve BAZAINE, at Metz. Telegrams from Paris this morning are exultant in statements that the Crown Prince is thirty-six hours behind the calculations of the Prussian staff, and that he will not arrive at the right moment to effect a juncture with Prince FREDERICK CHARLES.

PARIS.

The City Ready—Trochu to Review the "Garde de Paris"—Clothilde Refuses to Leave her Adopted Country—The Expelled Germans.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The chief municipal officers of Paris have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior declaring that the people are ready to encounter the enemy. The commanders of the National Guards have received orders notifying them of positions which they are to hold on the fortifications in case of siege. Gen. TROCHU will hold a review this week of the newly organized Garde de Paris. The Bank of France commenced to issue, yesterday, new bills of the denomination of twenty-five francs. It is reported that the Princess CLOTHILDE, wife of Prince NAPOLEON, when urged by the King of Italy to leave France, replied that she would not abandon the country of her adoption at such a moment. To-morrow is the last of the three days within which the German residents must leave Paris. After that date the Police are to search carefully each arondissement to see that the order of expulsion has been observed. Many arrests of alleged spies are made daily.

Senate Measures of Defense—The Prussians at Nancy—A Violent Attack on Edmond About.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The session of the Senate today was short and free from discussions. The two measures of defense proposed by the Corps Legislatif yesterday were passed unanimously. A new law was voted regarding the National Guard, which decrees that during the present war the Guard may be called to serve with the regular army, and that all citizens who seek with whatever arms to defend their country, or who take any of the Guard's distinctive signs, shall be considered as belonging to it. All former officers or corporals in the army may have the same rank in the National Guard, and the full benefits of the Pension laws are made applicable to members of the Guard wounded in the service, and to the widows and children of those killed. Senators HAUSSMANN and FORCADE, who reported the draft of this law, give the following statement of the French military force: Regular army, 700,000; Garde Mobile, 400,000. This estimate does not, however, include the contingent for 1870, drafted on Monday, the 29th.

THE PRUSSIANS AT NANCY.

The journals say that the Prince Royal has informed the people of Nancy that the postal service is to be speedily resumed, but that all letters must be posted unsealed. The Prefect of the Department of the Aisne officially announces the presence of the enemy, and invites the people to organize a force to resist their approach by means of attacks on the Prussian scouts and convoys.

A FIERCE ATTACK ON ABOUT.

An editor of the *Pays* makes a violent attack on EDMOND ABOUT on account of the latter's articles reflecting on the Emperor. He says: "As much as this man disgusted others before the war by his fawning upon the Imperial family, he now disgusts by his cowardly ingratitude and insults to the Emperor and Empress. He should throw aside the ribbon of the Legion of Honor which he disgraces."

Visiting the Storehouses—The Meat—A Nephew of Bismarck Arrested as a Spy—Travel to Paris Stopped.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Today the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce officially visited the vast storehouses where the provisions have been collected. Should it be necessary to fill the moat around Paris in order to stop the advance of the Prussians, it would be likely to cause a scarcity of water in the city for a few days. The official report shows that more than 20,000 carts passed into this city on Sunday, bringing the furniture and effects of the families living in the environs. The military school at St. Cyr is empty. All the pupils are in the army. VICTOR SEJOUR, an American citizen, has demanded to be naturalized, so that he may enlist for the defense of Paris.

A PRUSSIAN SPY AND THE GERMANS.

The *Pays* says a nephew of Count VON BISMARCK, named MULERTIE, who tried to raise the legions of Hanoverians here some time ago, was arrested yesterday as a spy. The *Moniteur* says that many of the Prussians who have just been expelled from Paris were actively plotting against France. It is said the Police have discovered a case of Prussian uniforms in the house of a suspected person. Many Germans who have been expelled have given false reports of the hardships they have been compelled to undergo. The Germans are leaving rapidly, though permission to remain has been given in a number of instances where there was no doubt as to the proper conduct of the applicants.

TRAVEL STOPPED BETWEEN PARIS AND BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—Travel between this city and Paris has been suspended.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An extraordinary miscellany of passengers is constantly arriving here from Paris—sportsmen, nuns, jockies, horses, school-girls, &c.

Powder Distributed to the Garrison—Members of the Press Volunteering.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Four million kilogrammes of powder have been distributed to the batteries on the fortifications of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—GUSTAVE RYMARD has organized a volunteer corps for the defense of Paris, wholly composed of writers for the Press.

Suspense at the Capital—Arming the Peasants—Recruiting for the Army.

Mr. GAILLARDET telegraphs as follows to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*: "All is in suspense until the impending battle, to be fought in the Ardennes, or on the Meuse. I spare you a thousand inconsistent rumors about it which go the rounds; let us await results. We have a little breathing space. The invading army of the Crown Prince is marching northward to fight McMAHON. Only his Uhlans continue their raids in our immediate neighborhood. It is true that the approach of a new Prussian Army through the valleys of the Aube and the Seine is reported, but it consists of the Landwehr. "The Committee of Defense and the Cabinet go on energetically arming the nation. All arms made for any purpose whatever are bought by the Government, to be given out to the National Guards and to the laborers. The wretched conduct of the invaders proves the advantage of arming the peasants and setting them at the defense of their hearths. On the average, 10,000 men reach here every day, and are at once dispatched to the Ardennes by the Northern Railway. McMAHON's army must now amount to more than 200,000 effective men, the flower of France. Soon must come some terrible bulletin of battle."

INTERVENTION.

Views of a Berlin Journal on the Reasons of Action of the Neutral Powers—The Course of Italy Denounced—What English Intervention Amounts to.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The *National Gazette* of today has the following important intelligence: It is understood that the neutral Powers are corresponding actively. No result has as yet been attained, except a resolution that each Power must acquaint the rest with any individual move. The evident purpose is still to intervene at some stage of the war. Though Prussia regards the movement as having been contemplated entirely too late, this intention has already been almost offensively announced from Vienna and Florence. Prussia objects emphatically to the course of Italy. The latter has threatened complications requiring an undesirable solution—that is, force us to fight or submit to great sacrifices. Rather than let a neutral profit from our troubles, all the powers of the earth shall not stop us half way in a war of self-preservation. England has also broached her intention to intervene, but she never meant an armed intervention. The interest of Europe demands the cessation of all such attempts. At a meeting of notables here, last evening, an address to the King was formed, protesting against permitting foreign intervention, which would deprive Prussia of her reward for her late victories. The sacrifices of Germany alone should be heard. Germany is willing to confide all to the King of Prussia in establishing a peace not again to be wantonly broken.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Public meetings are held all over Prussia to sustain the Government in prosecuting the war to the end, and to discourage all attempts at premature negotiation.

STRASBOURG.

Dreadful Suffering of the Garrison—A Sortie Repulsed—Destruction of the Splendid Library by the Bombardment.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The sufferings of the inhabitants of Strasbourg are terrible. They are starving, and are compelled to live in their cellars day and night, to avoid the unceasing fire of the besiegers. Another fruitless sortie was made by the garrison on Monday. The Prussian sharp-shooters are within 800 yards of the glacis. Many houses have been burned. The arsenal was at one time on fire. The ammunition was safely removed. The fortress continues to resist.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A person who left Strasbourg on Friday last, says that one part of the town has suffered much, but the garrison is supplied with plenty of provisions and munitions of war, and the citizens are determined to resist to the last.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The Prussians are sending street locomotives to aid in placing heavy guns before Strasbourg. The splendid library of Strasbourg has been destroyed by the vigorous bombardment.

CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Accusations Against Protestants in France—The Report of German Privateers from the United States Contradicted.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Deputy JOHNSON, of Bordeaux, protested against the accusation of Protestants in France. He affirmed that this was not patriotic, and said the Protestants were ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in defense of the country. The Minister of the Interior said that such accusations were unworthy of France. He knew that all Frenchmen were moved with the same sentiment. He would cause it to be published in all the communes of France that the first religion now is patriotism. This was greeted with great applause. Subsequently Deputy BETHMONT demanded from the Minister of the Marine an explanation of the reported filibustering expedition of Germans from the various ports of the United States. The Minister, in reply, said he had received no official dispatches on the subject. In the absence of any intelligence directly confirming the report, he could not suppose the American Government would permit such a violation of the laws of nations. The *Moniteur* says it is empowered to contradict the silly statement of the *Figaro* concerning armed ships sailing from American ports to prey on French commerce.

NEUTRALITY.

Another Alabama Question Looming Up—A Sharp Note from Prussia to England—Transporting Wounded Over Neutral Soil.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—England is likely to have an *Alabama* issue with Prussia. A note, almost equivalent to a protest, has been received by Earl GRANVILLE. It remonstrates against England's disregard of her obligations as a neutral, declares that Prussia will not accept the legal quibbles of the law officers of the Crown, and summons England to fulfill her neutral obligations or take the consequences. The question is a diplomatic one, the note adds, and must be promptly solved as such.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The *North German Gazette* calls on all mankind to behold the barbarity of the French in seeking to stop the transportation of the sick and wounded over neutral soil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Operations of the French Fleet—Committee of Defense in Havre—French and German Riots in Lisbon.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Eighteen German vessels are at present anchored in Plymouth Harbor, where they have taken refuge from French cruisers.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A Prussian vessel has just been captured and brought into Dunkirk.

ATHENS, Aug. 29.—Two French men-of-war, yesterday, entered Syra with a prize. The latter was loaded with coal. The Greek Government immediately demanded that the French vessels quit Greek waters.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The *Pays* says a Committee of Defense has been formed in Havre. Late Turin, Italy, journals announce that Prince NAPOLEON has taken up his residence near that city.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—Count VON BISMARCK is reported at Spandau, near Berlin.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Versailles, though an open town, is organizing for her defense. Advices from Lisbon announce that a riot had occurred there between the French and German residents. Fire-arms were used, and several persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—There is great local excitement throughout the French Departments against the alleged sympathizers with Prussia, and notably against Protestants.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The French National Subscription.

The French Committee appointed to raise subscriptions in aid of the wounded of the French Armies, yesterday made a remittance of its funds in a check, purchased from AUGUST BELMONT, for 800 livres sterling (20,000 francs,) and has also addressed a letter to Baron ROTHSCHILD, the Treasurer of the French National Society in aid of the wounded of the French, stating that the above amount is the exact sum which has been collected by the Committee up to date, and directing that the same shall be applied exclusively and without delay to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded French soldiers. A list of the names of those who subscribed is also transmitted, to be published in the *Journal Officiel* at Paris. This is the second installment sent out by the French, 2,000 livres having been transmitted in a draft on the firm of ROTHSCHILD in London, about three weeks ago.

A committee of French ladies are engaged in making arrangements for a concert in aid of the French Fund in aid of the wounded, which probably will be complete in about two weeks.

Under the direction of Mlle. OTHYLIE BOUSSON, large quantities of bandages have been collected, the first batch of which has been forwarded in the steamer *St. Laurent*, and the second in the *Guiding Star*, which are addressed to the Committee of Ladies at the Palace de l'Industrie at Paris. A third batch of bandages collected by Mlle. BOUSSON will be forwarded in the *Pereire*. Mlle. BOUSSON, in a letter to the above-named Committee, mentions that the contributions are so numerous that she cannot make a list of all the contributors, and states that she has been nobly assisted in her efforts by Mmes. NICOD and DURANTHON, of Hoboken. Mrs. JOLLY BAVOILLET has contributed large quantities of bandages, and $20 for the purchase of flannel. An American lady contributed $5 for the same object.

The French Subscription Committee has received $102, collected among some French laborers at Mount Vernon.

Thus far the French national subscription has reached the amount of $15,326 25, including the amounts contributed by the French at Philadelphia, at Milford, Penn., at Chicopee, Mass., and other places in the interior.

Patriotic Hessians.

A number of Germans, natives of Hessia and Giessen, held a meeting, last evening, at No. 10 Stanton-street, with a view of forming a patriotic aid society, to raise funds for the German sufferers by the war. A temporary organization was effected, and a subscription list was started. The matter of organization was left to a committee appointed for that purpose.

Contributions of the Germans at Greenpoint.

The German Patriotic Aid Society, at Greenpoint, has transmitted the first installment of its contributions, $800, to the North German Consul-General, and expects to be enabled soon to contribute another similar sum.

The Sixth Ward Germans Contributing.

In the Sixth Ward, of this City, a German Patriotic Aid Society has just been formed, which has started a subscription, and elected Mr. KESSEL, of Kessel's Hotel, delegate to the General Patriotic Aid Society, composed of the delegates of the various societies. In this City now nearly every Ward and District has its German War Society.

The Treasurer of the German Patriotic Aid Society, at Harlem, reports that during the past week $136 50 have been collected there.

A French Nun Going to the Rescue.

The Lady Superior of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul, who has withdrawn from the administration of the institute, will leave on Saturday in the *Pereire* for France, where she will devote herself to the care of the wounded on the battle-field.

French Subscription Societies in Other Cities.

French societies to raise funds in aid of the French wounded have been organized at Washington, Philadelphia, Louisville, Detroit, Dubuque, Syracuse, and other towns in the interior of New-York and Massachusetts, and are in communication with the Subscription Committee in this City. From San Francisco it is announced in a telegraphic dispatch that by a spontaneous collection at the French theatre, in that city, a few nights since, $6,000 in gold were raised. The French subscription in San Francisco exceeds that of New-York, the total amount thus far being $23,000.

National Musical Congress.

The National Musical Congress began its second day's session by a business meeting. The public sitting was opened in presence of a Spartan band of listeners, with an organ voluntary by Dr. SOUTHARD, of Baltimore. Afterward Mr. T. F. SEWARD, of Orange, read a paper entitled: "What Can this Association Do to Revive an Interest in Elementary Musical Instruction?" The essay was to the effect that while in all the higher forms of musical culture, the progress of this country in the past twenty-five years has been wonderful, the foundation of the superstructure, or a knowledge of the rudimentary principles upon which progress should be based, has been gradually crumbling away. There should be modernized singing-schools, with capable teachers properly paid, and then the general knowledge of music would, among other advantages, supply church choirs, instead of resorting to expensive professionals. Mr. SEWARD complimented the normal music schools now held every Summer in different localities, and offered several suggestions for the action of the Congress. Mr. LUTHER WHITING MASON, of Boston, was to have illustrated by a class of young children the method in the Boston public schools of teaching vocal music, but he did not attend, and the rest of the session was occupied in discussions of various plans for furthering the views of the Congress. In this Messrs. STACKPOLE, O'NEILL, TOURJEE, SEWARD and EMERY participated. During the afternoon, Mr. PETERSILYEA read a paper on a reform in the method of teaching the piano, and JOHN P. MORGAN lectured upon "The Study of the Theory of Music in its Legitimate Relations to General Education." The evening session was somewhat more largely attended than either of the preceding meetings. Before it was called to order Mr. C. PETERSILYEA entertained those present with pleasing improvisations on the piano-forte. Mr. J. H. CORNELL, of New-York, presided, and introduced Mr. J. O'NEILL, of Boston, who read a lengthy but interesting paper on the rather abstruse subject, "The Voice Considered as the Organ of Æsthetical feeling in Art." In substance he said: Æsthetical feeling belongs to a moral and intellectual activity in our nature, which has the beautiful for its object. It is in contradistinction to that feeling which is merely useful, and in opposition to that which is vulgar and disagreeable. As there are many colors in the various phenomena of nature which we let pass with indifference, and others which we instinctively estimate as a true source of pleasure, so in the system of our being, there are emotions and feelings of that barren soil which, though tilled and cultivated from year to year, will never produce anything more precious than that which is merely useful for man's present need, while there are others possessed of an ennobling excellence which seem to harmonize with a certain longing within ourselves for something which is imperishable and true. Melody was the expression of the passions and of the feelings in tones. All the varieties of the two were capable of reproduction by melodies. Some modes of singing are peculiarly under the dominion of the fancy, and imitates many of the beautiful forms in nature and much of the ornamental in art. It almost presents a musical idea to the eye in every diversity of form. Two rules are of vital importance: That all ornamentation of any extent must have a method or design itself which must be perceptible even independent of the main subject, and secondly, this design must be strictly in keeping with the main subject. Mr. O'NEILL's paper was listened to with interest and at its close several questions were propounded to him and answered.

Mr. PETERSILYEA gave a rendering on the piano-forte of CHOPIN's Op. 47 with much feeling and spirit. The Convention was then adjourned until this morning.

Personal.

Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Gen. J. S. Whitney, of Boston; Hon. J. Tillinghast, of Albany; C. B. Webster, United States Consul at Sheffield, England, and Hon. H. Dunham, of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Gov. Goodwin, of Arizona; Hon. A. C. Joslin, of Cincinnati; Hon. F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany; Hon. J. C. Ellis, of Schenectady; Gen. H. C. Logan, of California, and J. P. Pelton, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Carpentier, of California, and Col. Rush C. Hawkins, of New-York, are at the St. James Hotel. Gen. W. B. Hazen and Maj. G. E. Head, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina; Hon. H. Daniels, of Michigan; C. A. Stevens, of Boston; J. B. Smith, of Texas, and A. W. Hitchcock, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

POLITICAL.

STATE AND CITY.

Republican State Central Committee.

There is likely to be considerable strife in the Saratoga Convention as to who shall represent the State Central Committee from this City. Custom-house influence is being brought to bear for or against certain candidates for these as well as other positions. The City is entitled to six members, or one from each Congressional district. Last year the members from this City were elected without regard to districts, but this year it will be different. There is one vacancy in the present representation, caused by the death of JAMES B. TAYLOR. The other members at present are HENRY SMITH, THOS. E. STEWART, WM. E. STEWART, CHESTER A. ARTHUR and EDGAR KETCHUM. An effort is being made to oust HENRY SMITH from the Fourth District, W. E. STEWART from the Seventh, Gen. ARTHUR from the Eighth and EDGAR KETCHUM from the Ninth. Among other candidates for their places are ALONZO B. CORNELL, BENJ. MANIERRE and Gen. PLEASONTON. For Mr. TAYLOR's place, JAMES McCLAREN and THOS. MULLIGAN are prominent candidates.

The New Anti-Tammany Organization.

The "Young Democracy," or Independent Anti-Tammany Democratic Party, are rapidly perfecting their organization, and promise to be a formidable power in the future politics of this City. A call has been issued, signed by 100 members of the new party, among whom appear the names of Justice THOMAS A. LEDWITH, ROSWELL D. HATCH, DANIEL P. NORTHRUP, and other Democrats of high standing and character, for primary meetings to be held on Monday night next, to elect a General Committee, consisting of three members from each election district, which Committee is to meet and organize on the Thursday night following at the head-quarters of the new party, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street.

Democratic Alliance.

The Sixth Ward branch of this organization held a meeting at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel last evening, the President, JOHN O'LEARY, in the chair. The Democratic Alliance now numbers about 10,000 members in the City, the Sixth Ward organization, which is the smallest, numbering about 400. It is a new organization, and was at first a benevolent or mutual protective association, but it has lately been turned into a political, as well as benevolent organization, and professes to be entirely independent of Tammany, Mozart, Young Democracy, or any other Democratic party or faction. The motive for taking political action, as explained by one of its members, was to command recognition from politicians, who, as they say, have heretofore been accustomed to make tools of them at election time, and ignore them afterward. They now propose to make independent nominations where it is deemed expedient, and in case this is not done, to select from the candidates of the other parties such men as they deem best likely to promote their interests. There were about a score of members (all Irishmen) present at the meeting last evening. Owing to the illness of one of the officers, Mr. McCARTHY, little business was done. A Mr. EVERETT made a few remarks explanatory of the objects of the organization, as set forth above, and said its members were increasing rapidly throughout the City. The meeting then adjourned.

The Brooklyn Republican Primaries.

The Republican primary elections of delegates to the Assembly District Convention, to be held on the 2d of September, at which delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga will be elected, took place last night. Everything passed off smoothly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michigan Democratic Convention—Meeting at Detroit Yesterday—The Platform.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Convention was held today. Nearly every county in the State was represented. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First—That we recognize the right of the people to decide all questions relating to the distribution and exercise of their political power, and we render to their decision, when constitutionally and legally expressed, a cheerful obedience.

Second—That we denounce the dominant political party for its corrupt use of the power and money of the people, for its unnecessary multiplication of offices, for its unprecedented extravagance, for its prostitution of the public trust to subserve private ends, for the utter failure to administer the Government in accordance with the spirit of our institutions.

Third—That the destruction of our commerce, prostration of our agriculture, and increasing stringency of financial affairs, bear common witness to the incompetency of our rulers.

Fourth—That tariff for protection is a system of plunder whereby labor is compelled to pay tribute to capital, and that tariff for revenue only is all that is warranted by justice or the Federal Constitution.

Fifth—That the public domain is a great public trust which should be administered in the interest of the people, and public policy, as well as common interest, require that the trust should be held for purposes of settlement and cultivation and its disposal to the landless and homeless soldiers and sailors of the United States, and those made widows and orphans by the wars of the Union, should be preferred to speculators and monopolists.

Sixth—That to maintain the honor and good faith of the nation, it is necessary that the public debt should be steadily decreased in accordance with its terms.

Seventh—That the present system of so-called national banks is a monopoly whereby favored States and persons are unduly benefited; but if the system is to be continued, we demand, in behalf of Michigan and the West, that it should be so modified as to make its privileges free to all.

Eighth—That specie or its equivalent is the only sound currency, but we should return to specie payments no sooner than it can be done consistently with the laws of trade and the interests of the great debtor class.

Ninth—That the best financial policy for the times is honesty and frugality; honesty in the appropriation of the public money for the proper purposes, and a rigid frugality in its expenditure.

Tenth—That interest on all deposits of State funds belongs to the State, and should be put into the State Treasury, to be used with other State money for the payment of appropriations and the reduction of the State debt.

Eleventh—The taxation of the citizens without their consent, for private purposes, is a violation of the fundamental principles of justice.

The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—C. C. COMSTOCK, of Kalamazoo.

Lieutenant-Governor—A. T. WENDELL, of Mackinaw.

Secretary of State—ISAAC M. CRANE, of Eaton.

State Treasurer—S. J. LORANGE, of Monroe.

Auditor—Gen. CHARLES W. BUTLER, of Lansing.

Attorney-General—Gen. JOHN ATKINSON, of Port Huron.

Commissioner of the Land Office—JOHN G. HUBINGER, of East Saginaw.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—DUANE DOTY, of Detroit.

Member of the State Board of Education—M. I. BENNETT, of Jackson.

The New-York State Conventions—Congressional Nominations.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here today and appointed the 21st of September as the time for holding the Democratic Convention at Rochester. The *Argus* says that HOFFMAN, BEACH and NICHOLS, and nearly all of the present incumbents, will be nominated at the Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Dutchess County First Assembly District delegates to the State Convention are Hon. A. W. PALMER, LEWIS THOMPSON, THOMAS HAMMOND, Jr., and JAS. A. SEWARD.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 31.—The Richmond County Republican Convention organized at Clifton today by making Mr. C. C. NORVELL Chairman, and Messrs. WILDS and F. G. JONES Secretaries. The Convention elected Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and Mr. E. B. SEAMAN delegates to the Saratoga Convention, and Major C. G. SMITH and Mr. GILBERT C. DEAN, alternates.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The Temperance Party of the Eighteenth Congressional District nominated JOHN D. TAYLOR, of Olmstead, for Congress.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—N. C. BURCHARD was yesterday nominated for Congress, by acclamation, by the Republicans of the Third Illinois District.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 31.—The city is crowded with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, P. J. ACKERT, H. G. EASTMAN and AARON INNIS are the delegates to the State Convention from the Second District of Dutchess.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Private advices from Dayton state that Gen. SCHENCK has concluded to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third Ohio District.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—The Sixth Congressional District Democratic Convention today nominated Hon. J. F. DRIGGS on the thirty-eighth ballot. The Republicans renominated Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY in the Fourth District today.

GENERAL NOTES.

Hon. J. M. COFFINBERRY has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Eighteenth (Ohio) District.

The contest in the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois grows warmer every day. Hon. E. C. INGERSOLL and Col. HENDERSON, the rival candidates, are speaking nearly every night. The election will be held on the 8th inst.

LEWIS CAMPBELL and SAM CARY have opened the campaign for the Democratic Party in the Third (Ohio) District.

An effort is making just now to effect a reform in the local politics of Philadelphia.

Major NORRIS was unanimously nominated, on the 23d of August, as the Republican candidate in the Third Congressional District of Alabama, now represented by Hon. R. H. HEFLIN.

The case of Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL, the regularly nominated candidate in the Third Pennsylvania Congressional District, has not yet been decided by the Republican State Central Committee. *The Press* feels assured that the district will not be lost to the Republican Party, no matter what Mr. O'NEILL's enemies may do.

Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM is the choice of the Allegheny delegation for Congress from the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania.

The Sacramento, Cal., *Reporter* rejoices that the member of Congress from that district, Hon. A. A. SARGENT, was democratic enough to act as a compositor at the *Union* office on the 22d inst., during a time when his services were very much needed.

The St. Louis *Democrat* finds that Randolph County, Missouri, "once so thoroughly Democratic, is in a fair way to be transformed to a positive and strong Radical county, mainly by the large influx of Northern men in portions of the county."

The Republican Congressional nominating conventions held thus far throughout Pennsylvania, have wisely followed the example early set by Philadelphia, and in every case where the course of a member had been such as to reflect credit upon the people of his district, have renominated him for another term.

At a Republican caucus for the City of Binghamton recently held, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the County Convention to be held next Saturday, the 3d inst.: C. E. Martin, F. T. Newell, Lewis Seymour, Peter W. Hopkins, J. V. Simmons and Edward E. Jackson.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that the prominent candidates for the United States Senate in Michigan are Hon. J. M. HOWARD, Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR, Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY, Hon. WILLIAM A. HOWARD. These gentlemen all have their friends, who wish to see them elected, and would do all they could to promote their success.

The Democrats of the Fourth Massachusetts District talk of nominating HENRY W. PAINE for Congress. The Fourth is one of the Boston districts, and is represented by SAMUEL HOOPER, who was elected in 1868 by a majority of nearly three thousand.

A convention of the Republicans of the Sixth Ohio Congressional District was held a few days ago, at which a resolution was adopted by a very large vote, requesting the withdrawal of JOHN A. SMITH as the Republican candidate for Congress. The district is so close that it is said to be evident Mr. SMITH cannot be elected if he persists in running.

The Republican Party has a more thorough and efficient organization in Iowa than, perhaps, in any other State. It has never lost a State election since the party was organized, and it carries every Congressional District, and out of 100 counties all but six. Its usual majority in the State is about 40,000, and will not fall much below that figure this year. The coming election is for three Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, and other minor State officers.

The Republican County Conventions in Maine have taken to instructing their nominees and State Senators as to their votes for United States Senator next Winter. Lincoln, Knox and Washington Counties are said to favor Senator MORRILL.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says: "We sometimes feel half inclined to resort to the trepanning process to introduce brains into the noddles of some of our weak-minded ultra-Democratic editorial brethren." The cause of offense to the *Telegraph* is that its Democratic brethren insist upon resisting the Fifteenth Amendment, and in keeping up their clamor for "a white man's Government."

Hon. JOB E. STEVENSON has reconsidered his declination of the Republican nomination to Congress in the Second Ohio District.

Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY was nominated for member of Congress, by the Republicans of the Pittsburg district, on Tuesday evening.

Senator SPRAGUE was recently summoned before a Washington Justice, by a Prof. GROUX, to answer to a claim for $30, for printing various political essays and speeches. Prof. GROUX claims that at the request of the Senator, and by his order, under a regular agreement regarding compensation, he prepared the documents upon the currency question, tonnage, *Alabama* question, working men's movement, woman's rights, the Chinese, and various other subjects which the Senator then contemplated presenting publicly. The Justice rendered judgment against the Senator.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* calls the great statistician who came so near demonstrating the utter financial destruction of the country, the "dolorous DELMAR."

HORACE WHITE, of the Chicago *Tribune*, denies that he is a candidate for Congress, and very wisely declares that he would not take office under any circumstances, even if he had nothing else to do.

Mr. SCHENCK has gone west for ten days, and will not determine whether he will accept or decline the Congressional nomination for Congress in the Third Ohio District until after his return.

The Buffalo *Commercial* has an article warmly commending LORENZO D. COLLINS, of Albany, as a proper person to be nominated by the Republicans for Canal Commissioner.

New-York Medical College for Women.

The eighth annual announcement of the New-York Medical College for Women gives the names of the following members of the faculty: Mrs. C. S. Lozier, Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Women and Children; J. C. Minor, Surgery; Sarah L. Furnas, Anatomy and Physiology; F. S. Bradford, Principles and Practice of Medicine; Samuel Lilienthal, Clinical Medicine; S. P. Burdick, Obstetrics; E. M. Kellogg, Diseases of Women and Children; T. F. Allen, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Charles S. Stone, Chemistry; F. A. Roewith, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; B. D. Penfield, Medical Jurisprudence; Sarah Ferguson, Demonstrator in Anatomy; P. Von der Weyde, Lecturer on Microscopical Anatomy. The regular session will begin on the first day of November, and be prepared by a nominal preliminary term. The institution has been liberally fostered by the Legislature, and has been enabled accordingly to extend its facilities. The number of its graduates is as follows: 1864, 1; 1865, 14; 1866, 8; 1867, 7; 1868, 6; 1869, 11; 1870, 8. Several of these are in successful practice in this City and vicinity.

WAR LETTERS.

IN AND ABOUT METZ.

Spirit of the English Press—En Route to Metz—The Struggle—Imperial Worshipers—The Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

METZ, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1870.

I had the good fortune on Friday to encounter the chief of the NEW-YORK TIMES in Paris, and as all was quiet there, though very anxious; as the small revolution of the change of Ministry had been completed without even any considerable disorder; as the Corps Legislatif was voting every measure necessary to call out the entire force of the nation with a perfect unanimity, I left once more for the scene of conflict.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

I was astonished at reading the English papers in Paris. Whatever news you get from them must be taken with large allowance. They said the Emperor had returned to Chalons. I saw him fifteen minutes ago on his knees in the Cathedral of Metz. They said the Prince Imperial had returned to Paris. I saw him by the side of the Emperor, praying for France, and his father and mother. They said a revolution was imminent, and some of them wished it, and were doing their utmost to excite one; but there was never less danger. Nothing but a series of disasters, produced by the fault of the Government, could bring about such a result. Whatever men may think of the actual Government, where can they find a better? The Emperor has shown his trust in France by placing himself in the post of danger. The Prussian Army is at the very walls of Metz, and here is the Emperor and his son. In this there is no distrust and no cowardice.

EN ROUTE TO METZ.

At 7 P. M. on Friday I was at the Strasbourg terminus at Paris, waiting for a train to Metz. A fast train should have left at 7:30. The official appointed to give information told me that it would not go—that the line was cut, and that if I went at all it would be by a round-about way, with no assurance of getting there. At 8:30, however, a train started. I saw soldiers, priests and Sisters of Charity, all evidently bound to the seat of war, and took a through ticket. The direct route is by Nancy, or a junction just north of it. We went round by Mézières, and at about noon on Saturday arrived at Thionville, a fortified town eighteen miles north of Metz. There the line stopped. When would there be a train to Metz? Immense shrugs were the only answer. As I was prosecuting my inquiries one of the men at the station pointed to a beautiful horse standing there harnessed to a light basket carriage, which he said had come from Metz and was just returning. I found the owner, and he engaged to take me; in five minutes I was driving on a beautiful road—straight as a line, with a row of trees on each side, a perfect level, along the Moselle, all the way to Metz. "Are there any Prussians on the way?" I asked. "Oh! plenty, but I have got something for them," and he showed me an eight-inch revolver in a leather case. He was a slight wiry man, very brown, and at the same time very freckled. He had carried up a gentleman anxious to get to Luxembourg, and got, of course, a round price. I was to pay whatever I liked, which is not a satisfactory arrangement. Half-way we stopped at a way-side inn, and got some beer. On this frontier they drink beer and eat sausages like Germans. Most of the people speak both German and French. We took in here another passenger, a man of forty-two years, in a blouse, father of a family, as he kindly informed me, with a wife and ten children, going to Metz armed with recommendations from the Maire, &c., to get employment for himself and four horses in the military service. Without a question asked, he told me all his affairs, begged me to read his papers, and opened his heart generally. It was very characteristic. The French turn themselves inside out to every one who will listen to them. They are simple, frank and sympathetic. They have no idea of keeping anything, even from the enemy. We saw no Prussians on the road—not even a squad of the Uhlans, who scour the country; but about two miles from Metz we passed a French vidette, and the road passed through a continuous encampment soon, and was encumbered with troops, artillery and baggage. In the midst we saw approaching a small group of officers—large, elderly men, admirably mounted. It was the Imperial staff, the Emperor riding in the centre. Our salute was politely answered. A few moments afterward, without pause or question, we passed across the moats, over the drawbridges, through heavy arches, and curved or zigzag ways, into the threatened city.

METZ.

Metz is more crowded than last week. The squares are crowded with horses and wagons. The movement of troops and trains is perpetual. We met a train of mules carrying the wounded, who were strapped into chairs on each side the animal, as one sees children on donkeys at an English watering-place. Some of the poor fellows looked very ill, but the motion must be easier for wounds than a jolting carriage. I went round to the hotels and inquired for English or American correspondents. The names of several were on the registers, but they had all left. Perhaps they had been sent away by the last train, which, I learn, left yesterday; and I may be sent away to-morrow, though, if there is no train, I do not well see how it will be done. I shall stay, if allowed to do so, as long as there is free communication by letter. I inquired this morning if letters could be sent today, and as the answer is favorable, I am writing.

THE STRUGGLE.

I neither see nor can hear of any sign of a battle today. The French are increasing their forces faster than the Prussians can. The Prussians have already called out their best troops and massed them here in great force. They must have now, within thirty miles of Metz, centering, I should say, about St. Avold, four hundred thousand men. The French force is not nearly as large, but it is increasing, and the men now called out are of the best class. These first sent to the front were mostly new recruits, young men from the last conscription. Those now coming have already had several years of service. Behind them are the two divisions of the Garde Mobile, then the Garde Nationale, then the volunteers, and these are coming from every rank, the aristocracy, the schools, even from the theological seminaries. Is not Strasbourg invested and summoned to surrender? Are not Alsace and the valley of the Moselle invaded? France would not be France if she did not rise as one man.

The Prussians mean to occupy all the Rhine provinces. As far as they have gone they have organized the administrations, made their levies, and done everything precisely as if the annexation of the country were completed. Many of the inhabitants have fled—every road is filled with them—carrying away what they can in little carts or on foot. There is great distress and suffering. Thousands have taken refuge in the towns, but I read on the walls in Metz a proclamation forbidding any one to remain here unless he brings at least forty days' provisions. If they come here without such provision they are sent further into the interior. In Paris they expected a great battle yesterday; they look for the news of one every hour with a feverish impatience; but there will be no battle for several days, unless it is brought on by an attack from the Prussians, for the reasons I have given. Every day adds to the *personnel* and material—to the force and *morale* of the French Army. The troops from Africa now here alone make a large army, and the spirit they showed in the late actions, against immense odds and in the face of almost certain defeat and death, was above all eulogy. The charge at Inkerman, not as a blunder, was twenty times repeated. French regiments charged ten times their numbers, and lost nine-tenths of their men in doing so. We know nothing yet of the losses on either side. I believe, from the very nature of the conflicts, that the German loss was much heavier than that of the French—except, of course, as to the number of prisoners.

IMPERIAL WORSHIPERS.

This morning, at 7½, I was in the Cathedral. I took my place in the chancel, near the organ and not far from the high altar. In a few moments the Archbishop of Metz and the other ecclesiastics entered and passed down the grand aisle in a procession; the candles were all lighted; the organist took his place, the great bells began to ring, filling the lofty cathedral with reverberations which sounded like a multitude of human voices. Then there was a shout of "Viva l'Empereur!" at the door, the organ played a march, and the Emperor and Prince Imperial walked up the aisle and took their places close in front of the high altar. Going and returning they passed within ten feet of me, and I had the best possible chance to see them both. It was a low mass with music. The only vocal music was the "O Salutaris," sung as a bass solo at the elevation, and an anthem by the choir at the last Gospel. The Emperor and Prince Imperial were attended by two aids, who stood close behind them, and by five or six officers, who remained at some distance in the rear. You have read that the Emperor is a great invalid—that he can no longer ride on horseback, that he even walks with difficulty, leaning on the arm of an aid-de-camp. If this has ever been true, it is not true today. The Emperor looks older than when I saw him last; his hair has thinned perceptibly; he has grown somewhat stouter, which makes him look shorter, but he does not look old for sixty-three; and he shows little sign of infirmity. He walked quite alone and firmly. His impassive face showed no sign even of anxiety. It was serious, as it should be at such a tremendous moment; but his whole air was solid and serene. The Prince Imperial is taller than I expected, and his face has more strength than you see in the photographs. This is in the contour of the nose, which is not shown in the front-face pictures. He combines much of the features of the Empress, with something of the impassive character of the Emperor. I should expect him to be cool in danger, and I think he sees and feels a good deal of the gravity of the situation.

THE POSITION.

Metz proudly calls herself the Virgin City—"*Metz la Pucelle*." Metz has never been taken since it was a fortified town, and it was never so strong as at this moment. The Moselle has been turned into the few ditches that were not already full. The supply of water is of course assured. Every house must have in store forty days' provisions. Every battery is armed; there is a strong garrison apart from the army. Trained artillerists, who are reputed the best in the world, have been brought from the coast fortresses, where they are not likely to be needed. The local paper, *l'Independant de la Moselle*, says: "The last three days have not been lost to us. There is no doubt of a general concentration of the enemy from Metz to Thionville. The Army of the Rhine is ready for a supreme effort. When will be the battle? Yesterday it was thought that it might be between St.-Avold and Thionville; today it seems probable that it will be below Thionville and in front of Metz, on the right bank of the Moselle." There is no doubt that the great mass of the Prussian Army is before Metz, that the Prince Royal of Prussia occupies the central position, and that an attack upon the French Army may be made at any hour. Nancy, an open town, has been occupied by the Prussians without any attempt to defend it, the whole line of railway from Nancy to Strasbourg seems to be in the hands of the Prussians, and we have now to see whether the audacity of the Prussian commanders will carry them any further. They have left Strasbourg in their rear; will they, if again fortunate, also leave Metz behind them, and march on Paris? I cannot think it. It is said that if Paris had been able to stand a siege of only eight days in 1815, the Allies would have been defeated and driven from France. Paris ought now to be able to stand a siege of eight weeks, long enough to raise an army of three millions. France was then exhausted by long wars. She is now fresh and prosperous, and the spirit of the people was never more patriotic. It appears to me that all the events of the war, so far, prove that the Prussians, as they had the strongest motives to make or provoke it, were also best prepared for it. They took the field at once with a larger force—they have carried out an extensive and well considered plan of invasion. The French were not ready. The late Ministry had no idea of war. Up to the last hour the Emperor was sending telegrams to Ems, to learn if war could not be honorably avoided. History may decide as to who must bear the responsibility of this terrible war, but it seems to me to have been forced upon France by the political necessities or ambitions of Prussia. He who declares war is not necessarily responsible—it is he who provokes it, and makes it unavoidable.

MONADNOCK.

The Imperial Fete Day—The Fighting Near Metz—Morale of the Army and People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

METZ, Monday, Aug. 15, 1870.

I wrote yesterday morning that there would not be a battle for some days, unless it was brought on by the Prussians; but I had forgotten at the moment that today would be the 15th of August, the *fête* of the Emperor, and that France would expect on that day a battle and a victory. On going into the streets, after writing, I found that every one was expecting a battle today. The whole city was full of troops in motion; I saw the staff of surgeons at the head of a long train of ambulances; loads of litters, mules, and all the means of affording relief to the wounded. Everything indicated a great battle today. But the Prussians did not wait for the great day to come. At 3 o'clock P. M., they attacked the French position, about four miles from Metz, with the object of routing the French Army before it had completed its preparations. The field of battle this time was not made up of woods and forests, as in the recent engagements. It is an open plain, as level as a bowling-green, through which flows the Moselle. The day was as fine as possible—a bright sun and a cool breeze; and the battle was terrible and decisive. For hours there was one continuous roar of artillery. The air, through all the noise of heavy trains and troops, was filled with its awful pulsations. It lasted until quite dark, when the Prussians retreated under cover of the night. I have written before of the admirable *morale* of the troops, and of the people. While the battle was raging, I saw regiment after regiment march out, not excited in the least, but cool and resolute. There was no shouting or singing. It was business now. It is impossible to have finer troops, or men more determined to do or die. The same calm resolution was everywhere, even among the women and children. I did not see one pale or anxious face. The gates were closed against all but the military. All I could do was to climb up the ramparts as high as the sentries would permit—high enough to look across the plain; but a fringe of low trees in the suburbs concealed it from view. I could only hear more distinctly the cannonading. But very soon after it ceased came the news of victory. I think no one doubted the result. You will have had all the particulars—I can only write what I can gather now. The Prussians are believed to have had about three hundred thousand men on the field—the French, perhaps, two hundred thousand. They talk of the capture of thirty pieces of artillery, of some thousands of prisoners, and an immense number of killed and wounded; while the French loss has been comparatively slight, and these were mostly wounded, and these mostly in the legs, from the Prussian mode of firing. The terrible *mitrailleuse* had here the best opportunity to show what it could accomplish. Men who saw the battle assure me that they saw regiment after regiment fall before it like grass before the scythe. The Prussians also have a few, but they do not carry so far, and their fire does not spread out fan-like as do the French. There is no doubt, I think, that the Chassepot is not only a much neater weapon than the Prussian gun, but that it carries much further. Plenty of Prussian guns have been brought in from the battle-field this morning, and curiously examined by the French soldiers, who are more than ever satisfied with their own weapon. I saw also a Prussian helmet, with its lightning rod atop, carried along the street by a child. The wounded are being brought in on litters, in wagons half filled with hay, and strapped in the chairs on each side of mules. I tried again to get out and see the field of battle this morning, but in vain. Every gate was guarded. People were allowed to come in—country people, with hay, fruit, &c., for the markets, but no civilian, no horse, no carriage could go out. The reason, perhaps, is that the roads must be kept clear for the military, and that this day cannot pass without another battle. The Prussian Army is too large, and its commanders too confident to give way with one repulse. There must, therefore, be a series of most sanguinary battles, which will not cease until either the last live Prussian is driven from the soil of France, or the last French soldier is slain in the effort.

THE PRUSSIANS.

The Prussian front extends from Thionville to Nancy, a line of about forty miles, with two lines of railway to bring up supplies and reinforcements. The French Army rests on two fortified towns—Metz, one of the first-class, and one of the strongest in the world, and Thionville, a town of some 6,500 inhabitants, and a fortress of the third class. Here the war centres, and here it must be fought out. There will be an attempt by the other Powers to make peace, but the French legislative bodies have unanimously resolved that no peace shall ever be made, no overtures listened to, while one foot of French soil is invaded. The first condition of even a proposal of peace is the withdrawal of the armies of Prussia. The Prussians are as obstinate as the French. Their successes have made them confident that nothing can oppose them. There can, therefore, be no peace until one party or the other sees that it is or will be thoroughly beaten. It is for this reason that the Emperor said the war would be "*longue et pénible*." No one knows so well as he how much he has tried to avoid it, no one is more sensible of the qualities of the enemy he has to encounter. He speaks German quite as well as French—he has lived much in Germany, and knows its leaders and its people. And the Emperor, if he has not the military genius of the First NAPOLEON, has carefully studied the art of war. He has written on artillery. He has been for years engaged in inventions and experiments in the construction of rifled cannon, and it is to him almost entirely that the French Army owes the terrible *mitrailleuse*. I am assured by several eye-witnesses of yesterday's battle, and their accounts all agree with each other—soldiers in action and spectators who chanced to be near the ground, that the Prussian dead fell upon each other and formed heaps of slain more than a yard high, under the fire of this awful engine, whose rattle—death rattle—could be heard yesterday amid all the roar of the heavy artillery. I cannot believe that any army in the world can keep up its *morale* in a series of such encounters. Imprisoned within these walls, the only American here as far as I know—and I have heard of only one English correspondent who has remained to risk a siege—I can only write today of what is around me, and what comes to me. If the battle which is expected is fought this afternoon; if the Prussians are again defeated, and driven further back, I shall perhaps be able to follow the French Army, and be in a better condition to give an account of its movements.

MORALE OF THE ARMY AND PEOPLE.

But the spirit of the army and of the people is more interesting to me than the horrors of battle. Last night, when the air was all torn and quivering with the sharp thunders of artillery, and the roar and rattle, and the deep thuds of sound, the cafés were full and the billiard-tables in full operation. It was Sunday, and passing through a retired street I heard the voices of a choir of girls singing the hymns of the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the chapel of a neighboring convent. On the walls of some houses, between the windows of the second story, were images of the Blessed Virgin, surrounded with lighted candles. This morning, at the Cathedral, a great crowd assembled in and around the Chapel of Notre Dame de Mont Carme, and there must have been two hundred communicants, nearly all women. A statue on the other side of the Cathedral must have had around it three hundred lighted tapers blazing like a conflagration, the pious offerings of the people for the protection of husbands, brothers and sons; and if I am any judge, there was a good deal of hard praying. At the hour in which I am writing, the battle has not been renewed. The town is very still, and must be almost stripped of troops, and both armies are maneuvring for the best positions in the fight, which cannot be long delayed, and which must be of a decisive character. I have only to wait. I could not get away from Metz if I would, and I would not if I could. Nor do I see how they could send me away now if they wished to do so. And when this letter will go, if ever, is altogether problematical.

MONADNOCK.

P. S.—I find that there is an Englishman here—an amateur correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. Determined to go upon the field of battle he bought a horse a few days ago, and started. As soon as he got into the French camp he was seized, and his horse found to belong to the French Army—one that had been lost at Forbach, sold and re-sold—but it was now confiscated, that is restored to its proper owner, and the correspondent had to walk back to Metz.

Metz Quiet—The Situation—Sunday's Battle—A Possible Siege—Spirit of the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

METZ, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870.

The war-clouds that have hung over Metz for so many days have passed away westward. The city is as serene as the sky this morning, and the weather could not be more glorious. Only the town is crowded with the poor peasants who have escaped from their plundered and burnt villages. I saw yesterday from the esplanade of Metz three villages burning at once, set on fire by the Prussians as they passed through on their march to Paris. I cannot imagine any motive for such barbarity. But I can no more understand the audacious strategy of leaving Metz, Strasbourg and Thionville behind them, and marching so far into a populous and warlike country.

THE SITUATION.

The Emperor left Metz with his staff on Sunday. Yesterday he reached Verdun, and then took the railway for Chalons, which is now the head-quarters of the French Army. The Prussians are moving on the direct line of railway—Paris and Strasbourg—by Bar-le-Duc. Here then are the Prussians marching in a straight line as they can make for the capital of France, with a French Army on each side, ready to break their line, cut off their communications, deprive them of forage, break up the railway before and behind them, and harass them continually. If there are such Generals in France as we have always believed, they will soon justify the sanguine and sanguinary expectations of the people of Metz: that not a soldier of the Prussian Army will ever again see Germany. The next great battle—perhaps the great battle of the war—must be fought on the plain of Chalons. By that time the armies will be about equal in numbers, and the French will be upon their own soil, maddened and outraged by this audacious invasion.

But suppose, the Prussians were victorious and free to march on Paris, say in ten days after their victory, do they imagine that the gates would be open to receive them? Can they think that Paris will not be defended? They expect that by that time the opposition, the Republicans, aided by the English Press, will have made a revolution. Well, I have conversed with very decided Republicans, and their first thought now is to punish Prussia for the invasion of France. The Prussian must be hunted—swept out of France. "But," said an earnest "Red" to me, "if a Republic were proclaimed in France tomorrow, in one week there would not be a Prussian alive upon its soil, and then we would have a durable peace, all over Europe." They are so sure that Republicans could never fight with each other and that all wars are made by the aristocrats.

SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

I have been talking with eye-witnesses of the battle of Sunday. They assure me that the loss of the Prussians was very large for the number engaged. The attack was made as the French forces were marching out of Metz. The battle raged for about four hours with great fury. Five square miles, one man assured me, were covered with the Prussian dead. They demanded an armistice to bury them, and they lay so thick in places that there was scarce room to dig the trenches to which they were consigned. What mourning must such a fight have carried to thousands of German homes. My informants estimate the Prussian killed and wounded at 25,000. But the French are much impressed with their numbers. "We mow down whole regiments," they say; "but what is the use? New regiments take their places." In every important action, hitherto, the French have been astonished at the enormous masses which were successively brought against them. Even when victory seemed secure, fresh bodies of troops came to overwhelm them. Then they got desperate, and threw away their lives in rash charges and hand to hand encounters. In the late action they have had a partial compensation.

A POSSIBLE SIEGE.

Since the French Army began to fall back toward Chalons, I have considered whether it was likely I should be shut up by a besieging force in Metz. I find that my own impression is that of every one here. The place is ready for a siege; the garrison is under arms; every precaution has been taken; but no one believes that the enemy will dare attack it. They cannot spare the troops, the artillery, the time necessary, even, to make the experiment. And then they are sure that Metz cannot be taken. It never was and never will be. It is ten times stronger than Sebastopol. But I do not believe that Paris can be taken any more. It would require a force three or four times as large as Metz for its investment; and its defenses are of a very formidable character. And where would be the forty millions of Frenchmen—the three or four millions capable of bearing arms—while the Prussians were besieging their strong fortified towns and capital. The whole campaign seems an absurdity, and I cannot account for it at all, except upon the theory that the Prussians expect the people of Paris to help them take their own capital. The proclamation of the King of Prussia looks as if he had taken up some such notion, which seems to me an infinite absurdity. There are, no doubt, some thousands of Germans in Paris; but on the approach of the Prussian Army, if it ever gets further west than Chalons, they will be taken care of. Every German not naturalized in France, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, is held to belong to the military service of Germany. He is, therefore, a soldier, and in France is either a spy or a prisoner of war, and liable to be treated accordingly. As to French traitors, who for any motive would aid the enemy, I think there are very few—not enough to be of much consequence. There is no Prussian party in France. In a civil war the two parties may be widely intermingled—but here is a foreign war and an invasion. The Germans hate the French—the French have no love for the Germans. The French have been in Berlin—the Germans have been in Paris—both as conquerors. It required all the will of the Duke of WELLINGTON to prevent BLUCHER from blowing up the Pont de Jena, across the Seine. There can be no reasonable hope that the Germans can find allies in Paris.

SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.

If the genius of NAPOLEON lives anywhere in France, this invading army will be cut from its base, routed and compelled to surrender. The spirit of the French Army and people is everything that could be desired. It is admirable, especially here in the centre of the war; and there is only required good generalship to make it victorious. It is impossible to resist the infection of so much gallantry and devotion—impossible not to admire the perfectly cool and resolute way in which these picked men of the *élite* of the army go into action. There is no noise, no bluster about it, but an easy matter-of-course assurance that is admirable. The age of chivalry is not passed, and France is as full as ever of all that is heroic and sublime. The same heart beats under the blouse of the peasant and the embroidered coat of the Prince. The Princes of the House of ORLEANS are begging to be permitted to serve in any capacity against the enemies of France. With such a feeling everywhere, how can this invasion be successful?

FROM THE NORTH.

You will probably, before this reaches you, have heard news from the northern frontier. The powerful fleet gathered about the mouth of the Elbe will not be idle. And the news of the battle of Chalons will also have arrived. What can I do but describe what I see and faithfully give the impression made upon me hour by hour? I shall try to leave Metz today, so as to keep near the head-quarters of the French Army, and on the line of postal communication with America. The railways are cut in all directions, but I can probably hire some to take me across the country. The mails have gone, I believe, so far. We get Paris papers two days behind time. Where the mails can go I ought to be able to go also.

MONADNOCK.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Curious Larcenies—Burglaries—Sudden Deaths—Fire—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

JOHN BRADLEY, a sailor, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of JOHN HACKENVOS, a resident of the City of Washington, D. C., who accused him of having stolen from his room, at the corner of West and Franklin streets, the sum of $62, which he had in his clothing. Both men occupied beds in the same room, and the complainant yesterday morning discovered that his money was gone. Justice DOWLING held BRADLEY for trial.

MICHAEL DONNELLY, a laborer, residing at No. 45 Mulberry-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing a quantity of dry goods valued at $100, from the store of CHARLES DETTELBACH, at No. 8 Park-place. The prisoner, having been caught in the act, was held for trial.

THOMAS DUNLAP, of No. 23 Allen-street, FREDERICK PECK, of No. 229 Ninth-avenue, and JAMES DUNNIGAN, of No. 190 Mott-street, were arrested, yesterday, on a charge of having committed a burglary in the market-stand of WM. F. GREEN, at No. 151 West-street, by breaking off a staple on the door, when they carried off some lead pencils and chalk valued at $1.17. All of the prisoners confessed their guilt and were held for trial by Justice DOWLING.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, aged ten months, died, yesterday, at the Park Hospital, from the effects of scalds sustained on the 20th ult. by pulling a cup of hot tea off the table, at No. 74 Roosevelt-street.

FRANCIS JACKSON, aged thirty-five, a native of Ireland, died suddenly in the Tombs, yesterday, he having been committed for intoxication by Justice DOWLING.

The remains of JOHN ST. CLAIR, aged ten years, of No. 4 Milligan-place, (Sixth-avenue, near 10th-st.,) who was accidentally drowned on Sunday, at the foot of West Tenth-street, were recovered yesterday, and an inquest was held by Coroner FLYNN.

WM. SCHAFFER, aged two years, died yesterday, at No. 39 Eldridge-street, from the effects of poison, accidentally swallowed. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

MARIA HOWARD yesterday fell from a second-story rear window of her residence, No. 106 West Twenty-sixth-street, to the yard and was severely injured.

A fire, which caused damage amounting to $100, occurred yesterday morning in a store-room on the attic floor of No. 870 Broadway.

NICHOLAS SCHRIMER, a night scavenger, yesterday morning was overcome by the foul air while cleaning the drain leading to the closets of No. 102 Mott-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

The Census Nearly Completed.

It is expected that the work of taking the census in this City will be finished in a very short time. The following returns were made at the Marshal's office yesterday:

Ward.	Dist.	Pop.	Enumerator.
XII	9	4,114	B. W. Thompson.
IX	2	3,840	James Webb.
IX	4	3,160	James Webb.
IX	15	2,742	Wm. E. Carpenter.
IX	14	3,057	Wm. E. Carpenter.
I	1	5,040	M. J. Cullen.
VI	6	3,027	G. J. Crouse.
VI	7	3,295	G. J. Crouse.
XIX	3	2,963	M. Snyder.
III	3	885	F. F. Feller.
III	4	379	F. F. Feller.
VII	2	4,106	C. Bennett.
VII	1	2,509	C. Bennett.
XVII	21	5,104	H. Grossmann.
XVI	13	1,444	C. Wehmann.

The Allen Homicide—Application of the Prisoner to be Admitted to Bail.

Counselor WM. F. HOWE yesterday applied to Judge BARNARD for a writ of habeas corpus to bring RICHARD ALLEN before the Court, to the end that he may be admitted to bail. ALLEN, as our readers may recollect, was committed to the City Prison on the charge of killing one THOMAS CONNOLLY, at the bath-house foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River, on Saturday night last. It is contended by counsel that the circumstances of the case, and the evidence, so far as any has been adduced, tend most conclusively to show that the homicide was committed in self-defense. The District-Attorney having been notified, the argument of the motion will take place on Thursday, Sept. 1, soon after the opening of the Court.

THREE MONTHS' MURDERS.

A Startling Array of Homicidal Crimes in New-York City.

History of the Thirty-two Homicides Committed in New-York During June, July and August—Interesting Resumé of Each Case.

The thirteen weeks comprising the months of June, July, and August, just ended, have been unusually fruitful in homicides and felonious assaults in this City. The cases where human life has been wantonly sacrificed, or taken, in some few instances, in self-defense, followed each other so rapidly that the old description of the gold mines in the early days of the California excitement of "a murder a day" is almost applicable to the City of New-York in these later and presumably more civilized days. Every degree in the crime of homicide has been reached during these three months, from the accidental or unpremeditated killing of an antagonist to the deliberate murder of an unoffending man. Day by day the public was startled by the commission of some fresh homicide or murder. Men have been brained with axes, stabbed to the heart with knives, shot down with guns or pistols, wounded with bayonets, or killed with clubs or other improvised weapons. The Orange riots created a deep impression upon the public mind, and the occurrence of the mysterious Nathan murder has not yet ceased to thrill the community, shrouded as that event has been in the deepest mystery. In order to afford the reader a concise summary of the homicides committed in this City during the Summer months, the following résumé of these events has been prepared. The tragedies, it will be seen, follow each other in rapid succession with thrilling intensity, and the entire list forms a ghastly record indeed:

KICKED TO DEATH.

Mrs. MARGARET JOYCE died at No. 126 Mott-street, in consequence of injuries sustained on May 30, at the hands of PATRICK MOYLAN, a fellow-tenant. They quarreled, and MOYLAN knocked her down and kicked her in a brutal manner, in the side, back and abdomen. From these injuries the woman died on June 2. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH held a post-mortem examination, and found that the cause of death was erysipelas, but he could not swear positively on the inquest that it had been caused by the injuries, so MOYLAN was released by the Coroner's Jury.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE BY A POLICEMAN.

On the night of the 2d of June, Officer WM. BURKE, of the Fourth Ward Police, was assaulted in Pearl-street by three ruffians, named PATRICK HERMAN, MICHAEL VARLEY and WM. MCCARTHY, because he had been instrumental in sending a boon companion of theirs to the Penitentiary. These men were brutally beating Officer BURKE with his own club, evidently intending to kill him, when the patrolman turned the tide of battle by drawing his revolver and discharging two shots as he lay prostrate upon the sidewalk. Both of the bullets entered HERMAN's body, and he died in a few seconds. Despite the extraordinary efforts made to manufacture evidence against the officer, a Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, and BURKE returned to duty as a roundsman, having been meanwhile promoted by the Police Commissioners. Both VARLEY and MCCARTHY were tried for the assault upon BURKE, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

WIFE-MURDER.

On the 5th of June Mrs. HANNAH MULLER, aged twenty-seven, died at No. 321 East Thirty-first-street, from the effects of violence, inflicted by her husband, DOMINICK. They had been married only ten months, and the husband, who worked in one of the Brooklyn gas-houses, was in the frequent habit of coming to his home intoxicated, when he invariably abused and maltreated his wife. On the night of the 29th of May DOMINICK was intoxicated, and struck his wife a violent blow on the abdomen with his fist. HANNAH screamed with pain, and told one of her neighbors that she believed she had received her death-blow. She called upon an officer to arrest him, but the officer declined to act, as there were no visible marks of violence. The woman was again assaulted by her husband the next day, and she was unable to rise. Death at length put an end to her sufferings.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE.

On the 12th of June Miss HENRIETTA ULLMAN died at No. 317 East Twelfth-street, from the effects of the malpractice of MICHAEL A. A. WOLFF, of No. 132 Seventh-street. The evidence showed plainly that malpractice had been performed, and from the fact that the prisoner attended the woman at the time, the jury became convinced that he had caused her death by that means. Dr. RUPPRECHT having testified that the deceased woman had informed him, previous to her demise, of the operation having been performed by the prisoner. A verdict was therefore rendered against WOLFF, who had been for some time confined in the Tombs on the charge of murdering another woman, who, it is alleged, died from his malpractice, under the name of E. Hunt. WOLFF was held for trial on both charges.

TUMBLED THROUGH A WINDOW.

Mrs. MARY SCULLEN, aged forty-five, and a native of Ireland, died in Bellevue Hospital on the 21st of June, from injuries sustained in a singular manner. She resided on the first floor of the rear tenement No. 59 Mulberry-street, and on the 4th of June quarreled with Mrs. MARY NEVERS, another of the tenants, and while they were struggling, both of the women tumbled through an open window. Mrs. SCULLEN sustained a compound fracture of the leg and skull, while her companion was also injured, and is yet an inmate of the Hospital. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, when Mrs. NEVERS was acquitted of homicidal intent.

A PEACE-MAKER KILLED.

JOHN O'BRIEN died on the 25th of June, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of a stab-wound sustained ten days before, at the hands of LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, at their mutual residence, No. 1 Whitehall-place. The evidence on the inquest showed that SULLIVAN was a man of violent temper, and had, on the day of the assault, quarreled with and beaten his wife. For some unknown reason he became enraged at O'BRIEN, though the deceased had given him no provocation, except to interfere in behalf of Mrs. O'BRIEN, and he went upstairs and asked for his intended victim. When SULLIVAN met O'BRIEN he uttered a brutal oath, and told JOHN that he intended killing him, at the same moment plunging a knife into the unfortunate man's abdomen. The jury returned a verdict against SULLIVAN, and he was fully committed by the Coroner for trial. The prisoner acted in a very violent and unseemly manner during the investigation, and at one time seized a chair to strike at either his own wife or one of her friends. The Coroner ordered LAWRENCE to be handcuffed to keep him quiet.

A PEN-KNIFE HOMICIDE.

DANIEL MICHEL died on the 27th of June, from peritonitis, the result of a stab wound sustained two days before, at the hands of THOMAS SHERIDAN, aged nineteen, and residing at No. 310 East Thirty-second-street. The two men had a quarrel in Thirty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue, and an assault was made upon MICHEL, who called for the Police. An officer responded, and found the deceased bleeding, and his clothing torn, as he said, by a gang of men. SHERIDAN was seen to follow MICHEL on the other side of the street, as far as Fourth-avenue, and so on to the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, where he made another attack, and inflicted a fatal blow in the back with a pen knife. When the prisoner was committed for trial on the inquest, he stated that while he and MICHEL were fighting, he found that he was getting the worst of the fight, so used the knife. A singular coincidence occurs in the case, as there was another THOMAS SHERIDAN under indictment for the murder of his wife, who has since gone to Sing Sing for life, under commutation of sentence of death by the Governor.

MURDER WITH AN AX.

BARTHOLOMEW BUCKLEY died in Bellevue Hospital on the 30th of June, from a fracture of the skull, sustained at the hands of JAMES MCCARROLL six days before, by his being struck in the head with an ax. The prisoner resided in a shanty in Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and the deceased and his wife resided with him as boarders. MCCARROLL, on the day in question, was intoxicated, and made some insulting remark about Mrs. BUCKLEY, which angered the deceased, and he called MCCARROLL a rascal, at the same time seizing a small shoe-knife. Both men clinched, and the deceased was felled by a blow on the head with an old ax. Mrs. BUCKLEY testified that her husband had got away from MCCARROLL, who came up behind him and dealt the fatal blow. The jury rendered a verdict against MCCARROLL, and he is now awaiting trial.

THE NELSON WIFE MURDER.

Mrs. MARY NELSON, aged forty-three, died on July 2 from the effects of a beating at the hands of her husband on the 29th of June, at No. 455 Greenwich-street. NELSON, the prisoner, was intoxicated on the night of the assault upon his wife. He made some disturbance outside of the premises, and the deceased asked him to go inside, when he became angry and seized a stick to strike her. That night some disturbance was heard in their room. A daughter testified that he had frequently beaten her mother with his stick, hands and feet. He kept a fruit-stand in the street, as also did the deceased, and always got drunk when he had a bad day of sales, and then used to abuse his wife and daughter under the pretense that they were responsible for his bad luck. The remainder of the evidence was of an indirect character, showing that the deceased was found in a dangerous condition from injuries sustained, as she stated, at the hands of her husband. The prisoner was held for trial.

A MAN KILLED BY A BOY.

On the night of the 4th of July ROBERT MONTGOMERY was shot by JAMES EAGAN, in Twenty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, and died on the 6th. MONTGOMERY had a grudge against EAGAN, and, seeing him with some other boys, seized him by the collar and slapped his face. One of EAGAN's companions remarked that if MONTGOMERY did not let EAGAN alone he "would fix him." At the same moment EAGAN did fire, and deceased shouted that he was shot. Several of the young men who were in the company of EAGAN testified on the inquest that when MONTGOMERY struck him, they told him not to have any trouble, and come away. EAGAN was following this advice, when finding that the deceased was following him, he turned and fired a pistol. EAGAN surrendered himself, and at the inquest testified that he had known deceased nearly five years, but that the latter had assaulted him when intoxicated. The incident led to further complications, and MONTGOMERY had beaten him two or three times. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

INFANTICIDE CASES.

On the 8th of July, KATE MCCUNE, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. ANN BOYLE, at No. 138 Elm-street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital under arrest, by Coroner FLYNN, on a charge of murdering her new-born infant by throwing it into a vault. The case has not since been investigated.... THEOPHILUS VAIL, on the 6th of July, kicked MARY HUGHES, a young girl, down a flight of stairs, at No. 11 Sheriff-street, seriously injuring her and an infant she had in her arms at the time the brutal assault was made. The infant apparently recovered from the effects of the fall, but subsequently died. VAIL is on bail.

THE SCANNELL HOMICIDE.

On the 10th of July FLORENCE SCANNELL, an Ex-Alderman and a man of ruffianly instincts, died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound received on the 3d of December, 1869, while in the saloon of THOMAS DONOHUE, No. 105 Second-avenue. The inquest led to a bitter contest between two Coroners for jurisdiction, and when the investigation was held the evidence was of a conflicting character, the jury by some means being induced to render a verdict against DONOHUE, though it was clearly shown that he could not have fired the shot. He is now on bail, and will probably never be indicted.

MURDER WITH A PAVING-STONE.

On the 9th of July, JACOB SCHNEBLER was struck on the head with a paving-stone, while closing a door in the saloon No. 254 West Forty-third-street. On the night in question, three men came in and demanded lager, and one of them stole an empty glass. A dispute arose, and one of the men quarreled with a German. As the visitors continued the disturbance, EHRIE the barkeeper, put them out. The men then threw large cobble-stones through the door, one of which struck deceased on the head as he was shutting the door. At the inquest, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a wound on the head, caused by a stone thrown by either JAMES BOYLE, JOHN CAMPBELL or JOHN STEWART, and they are on bail.

JUVENILE HOMICIDES.

JOHN FRANCIS, aged twelve years, an inmate of the Orphan Asylum, died on the 10th of July from a blow in the abdomen inflicted by JOHN LENT, another inmate, with his fist, on the 9th during a quarrel. The boy has never been tried as he was acquitted of homicidal intent.

JOHN J. KELLY, aged fourteen years, died on the 18th of August at the residence of his parents, No. 305 West Twentieth-street, from the effects of a stab-wound in the head, inflicted by WM. KAVANAGH, aged thirteen, on the 19th of July, with a common penknife. KELLY and KAVANAGH were playing with other boys in West Twentieth-street, when KELLY procured some black grease from a cart-wheel, and attempted to daub it in KAVANAGH's face. KAVANAGH became angry, and threw an open penknife at KELLY, who immediately ran away, the weapon not taking effect. KAVANAGH then deliberately picked up the knife, and a second time threw it at KELLY, with fatal effect, for the point of the open blade entered the boy's skull at the back and near the base. The boy has so far escaped arrest, though a Coroner has issued his warrant to secure it.

THE ELM PARK RIOT.

On the 12th of July several societies, known as the American Protestant Association, proceeded to Elm Park, Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of holding a picnic there with their families in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. The men very foolishly paraded with banners and Orange regalias, and their bands played the various faction tunes which have so often roused the passions of Catholic Irishmen. The consequence was that the workmen on the Grand Boulevard were induced by a gang of strange men to knock off work and follow the "Orangemen" to the Park, where they made a desperate assault upon the picnic party, and created a general riot throughout the entire neighborhood. The series of affrays that ensued, resulted in the death of the following men: JAMES BRADY, DANIEL B. CROWLEY, CHAS. BRADY, FRANCIS WOOD, PATRICK KANE and JOHN GARDNER. There were also a large number of men more or less wounded, the opposing factions sustaining about an equal loss. An inquest was held over the bodies of the men killed, but owing to the magnitude of the riot no persons could be arrested, and the case yet remains open and unfinished.

HOMICIDE BY A FIREMAN.

PATRICK FARRELL, of No. 192 First-avenue, died on the 19th of July, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, sustained on the 16th of June, in Fourteenth-street, at the hands of WM. HAMILTON, an engineer in fire engine Company No. 5, as he claimed, in self-defense. Three brothers, named CALLAGHAN, and the deceased, found HAMILTON at the engine-house door on patrol duty, and they deliberately picked a quarrel with him, in consequence of a rivalry existing between two clubs. The four ruffians made an attack upon HAMILTON, who first defended himself with a billet of wood, and finally drew a revolver, firing three shots. It was shown on the inquest that the CALLAGHANS had picked a quarrel with HAMILTON, and threatened to kill him. HAMILTON endeavored to avoid the quarrel, as he was in uniform and on duty. The gang attacked him and beat him. When an officer arrested HAMILTON the crowd threatened to shoot him. The three CALLAGHANS were in the crowd. In the Station-house, there was no one to make a complaint, but a man near the door cried out, "We'll settle with him afterward;" and "We'll get square with him," said another. HAMILTON bore traces of severe injuries, and as no complaint was made he was discharged. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, and HAMILTON returned to his duty in the Fire Department.

A JACK-KNIFE MURDER.

At a late hour on the night of July 24, JOHN GLASS quarreled with HENRY WACHTEL, in the residence of the latter, No. 412 West Thirty-fifth-street, and stabbed WACHTEL in the groin with an old jack-knife with such force as to break off the blade. GLASS ran from the house, ran down Thirty-fifth-street, and leaped into the river, when he was seized by Officer DONNELLY and some citizens and locked up. WACHTEL bled to death in a few moments. An inquest was subsequently held and GLASS fully committed.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

At an early hour, on the morning of the 26th of July, information was conveyed to the Twentieth Precinct Police that the dead body of a female infant was lying on the top of the grape-vine arbor in the rear of No. 246 West Thirty-seventh-street. The officer detailed to investigate the case, discovered the body as described, and found a cord tied tightly round the child's neck. Further investigation revealed the presence of blood on a window-sill in the premises No. 246, and the officer ascertained that one of the inmates, Miss ESTHER E. COWTON, was very ill from hemorrhage of the lungs. The family appeared wholly ignorant of the fact that the daughter had given birth to a child, as was subsequently proved to be the case. The mother was very weak when examined, and was removed to a hospital. Deputy Coroner Dr. JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination, and by the usual tests of the lungs established the fact that the child had been born alive, and it was his opinion that death had been caused by strangulation. A jury was then impaneled and further proceedings in the case were postponed to a future day. Miss COWTON is now understood to be insane, and the case remains unclosed.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The month of July having proved fruitful in homicidal deaths, closed with a terrible case of horror and mystery. On the morning of July 29, the dead and mangled body of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, a retired broker and well-known citizen, was found in his bedroom, on the second floor of his residence, No. 12 West Twenty-third-street. The appearance of the room where the unfortunate gentleman met his cruel and bloody death was a ghastly one, and from the first moment of discovery until the present one of writing, a deep and impenetrable mystery surrounds the identity of the murderer. The details of this remarkable murder are too fresh in the minds of our readers to demand any extended repetition here. The theory of the Police is still that the assassin was a professional burglar, who dealt the murderous blows to enable him to effect his escape. The instrument used was an iron clamp, technically known as a "dog," and the same mystery surrounds this singular weapon as in the case of the murderer. The efforts of the Police, under the direction of Superintendent JOHN JOURDAN, to discover the assassin, were constant and unremitting, and have not yet ceased.

HOMICIDE WITH A BAYONET.

On the morning of Aug. 1, a party of young roughs, named JAMES FINGLETON, PATRICK REILLY, THOMAS SENDS and MICHAEL REILLY, happened to pass the bakery of ADAM LANGFIELD, in the basement of No. 515 East Fourteenth-street. PATRICK REILLY went down and asked for a loaf of bread on trust. LANGFIELD told REILLY he had decided not to trust any one, when REILLY went away and spoke to the men in the street; REILLY and FINGLETON then went down, and while REILLY stood near LANGFIELD, FINGLETON went round and took some bread from a box; the baker took it from him, and taking both men by the collar pitched them out of the place. The gang outside then rushed in, and, picking up some of the sticks used for setting bread, made an assault upon him; he defended himself as best he could with another stick, but was severely beaten, so he called for the Police and the gang ran out; they then made preparations for another assault, when LANGFIELD seized an old gun with a bayonet on it, and went up the steps; the deceased then said, "Stand aside and I'll shoot the —;" LANGFIELD stabbed him as the deceased was putting his hand in his pocket as if to get a pistol. As the Coroner's Jury believed the prisoner to be acting in self-defense they exonerated him, and the Coroner released him.

KILLED OVER A GAME OF CARDS.

GEORGE JOHNSON, of No. 124 Cherry-street, was stabbed early in the morning of Aug. 2, in the Fourth Ward, and died from the effects during the same day. During the previous night Johnson, Patrick Griffin, Patrick Vaughan, Thos. Mangam and some others were in the saloon No. 30 New-Chambers-street, playing cards. MANGAM kept the game, and GRIFFIN accused him of cheating. This, of course, MANGAM denied, and GRIFFIN knocked him down. MANGAM made his escape from the place, and GRIFFIN then threatened JOHNSON and his companions, at the same time leaving the saloon. A fight occurred in the street, during which GRIFFIN stabbed JOHNSON twice in the head and twice in the left shoulder, after which he made his escape. JOHNSON was taken to the Park Hospital, where he died. The post-mortem examination showed that one of the wounds in the head had penetrated the skull to the brain, and death had resulted therefrom. A verdict was rendered against PATRICK GRIFFIN, who is still at large.

A WANTON MURDER.

CHARLES WILSON, of No. 129 Washington-street, died on the 8th of August, in Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound sustained while on board a Staten Island ferry-boat. A party of young men, including WILSON, visited Staten Island on the 10th of July. When they got on board the steamer that evening to come home, the boat was crowded and seats were scarce. JAMES LANNER alias Nolan was found stretched out on one of the benches, and as the deceased had ladies with him, he asked LANNER to make room for them; the latter declined, saying he had paid for a seat. WILSON remarked that he had not paid for his feet, and at the same time quietly pushed them off the bench; LANNER became furious, and a row ensued, during which he drew a pistol, and pursued the deceased across the cabin, and shot him in the side. When the victim died LANNER forfeited his bail and is still at liberty.

A BROOMSTICK HOMICIDE.

THOMAS SHEA, a bar-keeper, at No. 303 Second-avenue died suddenly, on Aug. 16, at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, from the effects of injuries sustained in one of his eyes. It appears that on the 7th, the day JOHN REAL, the murderer, was buried with so much ostentation, a man named MICHAEL MCALOON alias HANDY, who resided in the same house with SHEA, had become intoxicated at REAL's funeral, and while the deceased was putting some of his friends out of the house, because they were disorderly, MCALOON made a rush at SHEA and jammed the end of a broken broomstick into his eye, which injury eventually caused death, as the brain was injured. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict against MCALOON, but he has so far escaped arrest.

A RIVER THIEF SHOT.

JOHN SMITH died on Aug. 7 at No. 97 Goerck-street, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen, sustained at Hunter's Point on the day before. SMITH and two others were detected in the act of stealing iron from the wharf of the Long Island Railroad, when Mr. JOHN B. SCHMELZER, the ticket-agent, and Mr. LUKE, the yard-master, ran down the dock to catch them, but the thieves jumped into the boat and pushed off. The workmen threw stones, and Mr. LUKE fired two shots from a revolver at the boat, when, not understanding the revolver, he handed the weapon to a canal-boat Captain, who fired two more shots. The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, though they were in doubt which of the two men fired the fatal bullet.

A DEAF MUTE HOMICIDE.

On the 20th of August, DENNIS O'BRIEN, a deaf mute, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of wounds in the back and breast, inflicted with an ice-pick in the hands of FRANK F. DAIKER, a saloon-keeper, at No. 58 Orchard-street. O'BRIEN and another deaf mute, entered the saloon the night of the 18th, while intoxicated, and dumbly asked for lager-beer. As they were disorderly, DAIKER declined to furnish the beer, and a row ensued. A policeman interfered and sent the mutes away. They went back to the saloon and picked a quarrel with DAIKER, who stabbed O'BRIEN as described. The Coroner's jury held that it was a justifiable homicide, and the prisoner was discharged.

KILLED BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE.

On the 13th of August a row occurred at No. 229 Cherry-street, a tenement-house, which resulted fatally to one of the persons concerned, named HUGH MCCALL, a laborer, thirty-five years of age. MCCALL was infuriated with the effects of liquor, and made a wanton assault upon Mrs. CATHARINE MATHEWS, striking her a severe blow in the face, in return for which she struck him with a hammer, which she happened to have in her hand, whereupon he knocked her down. PATRICK MATHEWS, the husband of the prostrate woman, then struck MCCALL on the head with an ax, felling him to the floor, and causing a compound fracture of the skull. MATHEWS surrendered himself immediately after. MCCALL died a few days after at Bellevue Hospital, and an inquest being held MATHEWS was committed.

HOMICIDE WITH A SHOT-GUN.

At 9 o'clock, on the night of the 27th of August, THOMAS CONNOLLY, of No. 165 East Fifty-ninth-street, proceeded to the swimming baths, kept by RICHARD ALLEN, at the foot of East Fifty-eighth-street, in company with JEREMIAH LYNCH, WILLIAM KELLY, THOMAS BUTLER and MATHEW GARRETT. The purpose of these men was to pick a quarrel with a German named PUFF, the swimming-master, in consequence of some old quarrel with another man, whose place PUFF temporarily filled. These men were evidently bent on serious mischief, for no sooner had they entered ALLEN's place than they began insulting Mrs. ALLEN and another woman. One of the gang fired a pistol into the room, and threw glasses and bottles at the proprietor, besides making an effort to shoot him. ALLEN suddenly produced an old gun, which put the gang to flight, especially as JOSEPH POWERS, one of the employes in the baths, had opened fire from a revolver. While the men were escaping, ALLEN stepped to his door and fired, instantly killing CONNOLLY by a wound in the spine. An inquest was held the next day, and ALLEN is now in the Tombs for trial.

A THIEF SHOT BY ANOTHER THIEF.

On Sunday evening, the 28th of August, JAMES MCCORMICK, a notorious burglar and a fugitive from justice, accidentally met JOHN CASEY, a well-known thief, in a liquor saloon in the Twentieth Ward, when they quarreled about an old debt. CASEY pulled out a pistol and threatened to shoot his opponent, when MCCORMICK shrank away and CASEY was put out. A few hours after MCCORMICK was standing at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, with JOSEPH HOWARD, alias Timothy Carnochan, and HENRY KELLY, when CASEY suddenly appeared and began shooting rapidly at the group. MCCORMICK evidently expected some such rencontre, for he had obtained a pistol somewhere, and fired two shots, the bullets striking CASEY in the head and abdomen. CASEY declined to make a charge against MCCORMICK, as he expected to "get square with him." Death, however, occurred in twelve hours, and the case is in the hands of the Coroner.

HOMICIDE BY A WOMAN.

WM. DAVIS, aged nineteen, of No. 5 Washington-street, died on the 28th of August, from a wound in the head, inflicted on the 14th, with a piece of a whipple-tree, in the hands of MARGARET DUNN, alias "Big Mag." The deceased was intoxicated and staggered into the woman's room, No. 1 Bridge-street, and she assaulted him in order to drive him out. The inquest has not yet been held.

DOUBTFUL CASES.

It will thus be seen that there were thirty-six homicides committed during the past three months in this City, and there yet remain a large number of cases where the victims are lingering in a precarious condition from the effects of their wounds. Among these latter are DAVID GREEN, a colored man, who, on the 19th of July last, was stabbed six times in the groin, breast and head, by GEORGE FREEMAN, also colored, while they and others were on a serenading tour. Another is PHILIP DOLAN, who, on June 1, was brutally beaten at his own door, No. 15 Worth-street, by JOHN NEIDMEYER and a gang of young desperadoes, because he would not associate with them. A third case is that of EDWARD DOUGLASS, who was knocked down and rendered senseless by ANDREW J. FLINT, during a brief quarrel on June 1 in a James-slip dram-shop. The fourth instance is that of JAMES CONNOLLY, of No. 341 Stanton-street, who, on the 25th of June, was assailed at the corner of Goerck and Stanton streets by a party of half-drunken ruffians, and during the mêlée received a stab-wound in the abdomen, from which the entrails protruded. All the assailants fled, but subsequently BERNARD CURRY, who was engaged in the affair, was arrested and locked up. A fifth case is that of WM. BROWN, brained with an ax by his wife, at No. — Stanton-street. All of these men are under the care of physicians, and there are other cases, though not so doubtful as to the result.

Despite all this bloodshed and riot, and the accumulation of prisoners in the Tombs on the charge of homicide, the remarkable fact remains that none have been brought to trial, though the Grand Jury have, in several instances found indictments. Those on bail suppose they have heard the last of their cases, and judging from the record of the past, they probably have. While those in confinement look confidently forward to ultimate escape from punishment through the loopholes of the law, so ready to the hands of those accused of the highest crime in the Code. It took two years to hang JOHN REAL for his atrocious crime, and the body of the criminal was made the occasion of a parade, and through the attendant drunkenness was the indirect cause of another homicide. Under such a state of affairs is it any wonder that the dreadful crime of murder is on the increase in this City, and that human life is unsafe? It may be added here that during these three months there were over 400 felonious assaults committed in this City. In over 100 instances the victims were very dangerously wounded and remained in a critical condition for some time after receiving their wounds. While many of the assaults were deliberately made, the great bulk of these offenses were the result of indulgence of intoxicating liquors.

INCENDIARISM IN BROOKLYN.

Trial of John J. Werner and William Weed—Singular Decision by Justice Walsh.

The trial of JOHN J. WERNER and WILLIAM WEED, who were accused of firing the furniture-store of WERNER, situated at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, on the 10th of June, was resumed yesterday. The testimony taken showed that everything about the premises had been prepared for a conflagration. It was also shown that insurance to twice the value of the stock had been procured a few days before the fire, and it was also proven that WERNER's finances were in a bad state. On the day preceding the fire, seventeen judgments had been gotten out against him. After these facts had been elicited the testimony was closed, and the following résumé of the case made by the opposing counsel.

Mr. BERGEN, on behalf of the defense, opened by premising that the case of WERNER was to be considered as separate and distinct from that of WEED. He then contended that there was not a particle of evidence showing that either had anything to do with the fire; especially did he lay stress on the fact that there was nothing in the case showing that WERNER had in any way been engaged in making the fire; in fact, he said that if the truth were known, it would be seen that this prosecution had arisen solely from the desire of the insurance companies to avoid paying the loss sustained. In regard to the appraisement made by the agents of the companies, estimating the stock at $18,000, he remarked that their estimate was entirely unreliable from the fact that it was impossible for them to tell what had been destroyed, and when, according to the evidence of those who knew, there had been a loss of at least fifty per cent. He also pointed out the fact that the estimate did not include the fixtures, which, with drawings and other property, are worth, at the lowest estimate, $10,000. And, further, he said, that even if it had been shown that the stock was under the insurance, that could not be considered as in any sense suspicious, because just then it was not half so large as it usually was at almost any other part of the year, while, as the appraisers testified, the insurance was secured for the entire year. He also referred to the fact that the premiums on the policies, about which so much has been said, and which were all nearly renewals of old policies were not paid, and that therefore they could not have been secured with an eye to the destruction of the building. He concluded by saying that the evidence taken, all in all, was of such an unimportant and altogether flimsy character that he did not see how the Court could hold the accused.

Mr. KEADY reviewed the evidence at great length and with much clearness. He denied the assertion that the insurance companies had anything to do with the prosecution of the case. He remarked, however, in passing, that WERNER's testimony in regard to the insurance was not only contradictory, but of such a character as to show that he was immediately interested in deceiving the agents. To one of them he declared that he had only $10,000 insurance, and to another he swore that $15,000 was certainly the outside figure, while the truth was he had $35,000. One thing Mr. KEADY contended was clear, namely, that the building was set on fire by some one. It was not reasonable to suppose that an uninterested person did it. WEED and WERNER were the only interested persons who could be benefited by its destruction, and the collateral evidence pointed clearly to them. WERNER, too, was in financial trouble at the time. There had been seventeen judgments procured against him two days previous, making it absolutely necessary, if he desired to keep his place in the business world, to resort to some such move as the one he made.

The counsel then, despite the remonstrances of Mr. BRINTON, proceeded to discuss the case against WEED, and recited all the circumstances attendant upon his position, and concluded by saying that he thought all the circumstances were of such a suspicious character that the Court could not do otherwise than hold both men for the action of the Grand Jury.

Justice WALSH, at the close of the argument, without a moment's hesitation, said that he discharged both men, there not being, he thought, the slightest reason for their detention.

POLICE MATTERS.

Complaints Against Policemen—Death of a Patrolman.

There were 100 complaints against officers for neglect of duty and infractions of the rules tried yesterday at Police Head-quarters by Commissioners BRENNAN and SMITH, nearly all of which were made by the general roundsmen, and a majority of them of such frivolous character that they were dismissed or a merely nominal punishment awarded. Some of the roundsmen were even more unfortunate, being themselves reprimanded for making such charges, as was the case with Roundsman PATRICK OATES, who compelled Patrolman MARVIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, to appear and answer a complaint of being off post, although he was told at the time by Capt. BURDEN that he had ordered MARVIN to leave at the time he did.

Roundsman MCARTHUR was more fortunate than usual in having preferred a complaint that was serious in itself, and fully proven, against Officer MINTON, of the Seventh Precinct, who behaved in a disorderly and insubordinate manner while on post and in the Station-house. He was marked for dismissal.

Officer IRVING, Twentieth Precinct, was charged by Mrs. MARY CLANCY with brutally clubbing a drunken man whom he found lying on the sidewalk. Two witnesses swore positively to his striking the man three times on the head, causing the blood to flow profusely, and without the man's having given him any provocation. On the other hand, IRVING brought Roundsman CAMPBELL, who testified that when he got to the spot the man had IRVING down and was striking him. CAMPBELL and IRVING both had as much as they could do to manage him, and were finally compelled to put handcuffs upon him to get him to the Station-house. The charge was dismissed.

Patrolman JAMES TOHER, Sixteenth Precinct, was charged by Capt. PETTY with intoxication and disorderly conduct. At 9½ P. M., Aug. 21, it being his night off and he in citizens' dress, he was found in the street in his own precinct so drunk and disorderly that an officer who encountered him was compelled to knock him to manage him, and then, as he was too drunk to walk, to take him to his own Station-house in a hand-cart. TOHER admitted having taken "two inches" of old bourbon, and was dismissed from the Department.

Patrolman VALENTINE LOFTUS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, died yesterday morning, at St. Luke's Hospital, of typhoid fever.

A Deputy Sheriff Arrested for Obtaining Money on False Pretenses.

JOHN DOBBYERS, of No. 280 Front-street, appeared before Justice DOWLING, on Tuesday last, at the Tombs, and made affidavit that he is second mate of the ship *Galata*, which arrived at this port on the 20th of July, and that on the 2d ult., he was met in the Bowery by Deputy Sheriff JAMES O'HARA, of No. 69 Ridge-street, who exhibited his shield and proceeded to arrest him, as he claimed, upon a warrant, which he said had been issued by the Marine Court, on the suit of AMIGO SAMS, cook of the ship, in consequence of some little difficulty between them while at sea. After the arrest O'HARA took the complainant to the Atlantic lager-beer garden to fill up a bail bond he had in his pocket, when an attorney, named SMITH, appeared. They could not agree about the bail, so O'HARA tore up the bond, and took the complainant to the corner of Chrystie and Canal streets, on the road, as he said, to Ludlow-street Jail. A man named KENNEDY then appeared, and asked DOBBYERS if he had seen a lawyer, and brought SMITH up again to the bar-room at the corner. A quarrel arose about fees when the complainant paid O'HARA $30 to settle the warrant and also $5 to settle a second warrant he had still pending. O'HARA was arrested by Roundsman BARRETT, and arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday afternoon. The accused acted in a strange and excited manner, and prejudiced his case by his conduct and imprudence. As he demanded an examination, the Magistrate sent him down stairs for twenty-four hours without bail, in order to cool his temper. In doing so Judge DOWLING stated that he was determined to put a decided stop to these illegal proceedings, as he was aware that they had been extensively practiced by certain Deputy Sheriffs.

Altering a $10,000 Bond.

An examination was held in the United States Commissioners' office, yesterday, in the case of GEORGE W. CHADWICK, charged with having altered a $10,000 United States registered bond, by inserting his own name in place of CASTILO DE LOZAGO. THOMAS EARLE deposed to having loaned the prisoner $10,000, for which he received the bond as security. On presenting the bond at the Treasury Department he was told that it had been altered. He subsequently returned it to the accused, receiving $6,200, and real estate as security for the balance. WILLIAM E. WHITE, of the Treasury Department, furnished testimony as to the character of the bond, after which the case was adjourned.

Sharp Practice in the Custom-House.

It was reported around the Custom-house, yesterday, that one of the clerks, named CRANE, had been practicing a sharp game, and had in consequence left his desk for good. It is alleged that CRANE, who was anxious to raise the wind, went to a gentleman on Nassau-street who resides near CRANE, and represented that if he had a very little capital he could make a good thing for himself and the friend, by discounting some of the pay-rolls. He professed to know of several employes of the Custom-house who would be glad to pay a handsome commission if they could handle about $100 each before the pay-day rolled around. Thinking the representations all right, the friend of CRANE loaned him $4,000, with the understanding that it should be returned, and the profits of the little transaction divided. But nothing has been heard of CRANE since.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLE.

A Revenue Cutter to Cruise in the Lower Bay—Letter from the Health Officer to the Collector.

The revenue cutter *McCulloch*, Capt. HENRIQUES, went down to Sandy Hook yesterday to cruise on that station for ten days. Her Captain had no specific instructions regarding the Quarantine troubles, but is prepared to act in case the revenue regulations are interfered with. It is not believed that Dr. CARNOCHAN will attempt to interpose any obstacles to the discharge of goods at Perth Amboy, nor will he seek to prevent vessels passing to that port if their masters wish to. Should he interfere the Captains say they will appeal to the commander of the cutter immediately, or that they can wait and let the consignees make a formal protest through the Collector of the port. The order of the Treasury Department will be enforced in any event.

In reply to the letter containing the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in the TIMES yesterday, the Health Officer has addressed the following to the Collector:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 31, 1870.

Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector Port of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your note of yesterday, inclosing a copy of a letter of instructions addressed to you by the acting Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the alleged seizure of the cargoes of the barks *Wessel* and *Coro* by the Health Officer while in transit from Perth Amboy to New-York. While thanking you for the courteous terms in which you have been pleased to transmit this communication to me, I deem it due to myself and to the truth that it should not go unanswered. It cannot have escaped your notice that the opinion and instructions of the Secretary are based wholly upon an assumption of the truth of the statements contained in certain letters transmitted to him. He very properly and very cautiously places his opinions upon the statement of facts thus presented." The very guarded terms in which he expressed himself suggest that a doubt must have existed in his own mind whether there was not either a "*suppressio veri*," or a misrepresentation of facts in the case stated in those letters. From the substance of them given in the communication of the Secretary, it would seem that the writers of those letters entirely suppressed the fact that both of these vessels arrived in the Port of New-York from an infected port, having cargoes consigned to parties in the City of New-York; that they were by the laws of this State subject to quarantine on their arrival; that they had been boarded and examined by the Health Officer, and were placed under quarantine; that nothing left the Quarantine anchorage without the knowledge or permission of the Health Officer; that the cargoes of both vessels were discharged upon lighters in the port of Perth Amboy, merely for transhipment to New-York, that being their place of destination; that one of the vessels then completed her voyage by proceeding to one of the wharves of the City of Brooklyn; that both of the vessels went to Perth Amboy with the avowed purpose of evading the Quarantine regulations of the Port of New-York, and that the cargoes of both vessels entered the Upper Bay of New-York and were proceeding to the wharves of the City without any permit from the Health Officer. Had these facts (and they cannot be denied) been stated to the honorable Secretary, I cannot believe that he would have arrived at the same conclusion. The laws of this State are express that no vessel shall leave the Quarantine anchorage without permission of the Health Officer, and that no vessel or cargo that has been in quarantine shall come to the wharves of New-York or Brooklyn without his permission. They clothe him with ample power to see that these provisions of law are complied with, and they make it his duty to examine and inquire into the sanitary condition of every vessel and cargo arriving in this port from a foreign port. The laws of Congress declare that the Quarantine and Health laws of the several States, respecting vessels bound to any port therein, shall be duly observed by the Collectors and all officers of the revenue of the United States, and that it shall be their duty faithfully to aid in the execution thereof. (Act of Feb. 25, 1799,) within their respective powers and precincts, as they shall from time to time be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The manifest design of Congress is that the Revenue laws shall be executed in harmony with the Health laws of the several States, and not in conflict with them, and such, I am advised, has always been the spirit of the instructions upon that subject which have from time to time been given by the Secretary of the Treasury. It needs no argument to show that it would not be an act in aid of the execution of the Quarantine laws of this State, should the Secretary of the Treasury give such instructions as would prevent the Health Officer from making the examinations of vessels and cargoes required by those laws. Yet the instructions contained in the communication from that officer to you, if literally carried out, would produce that result. But I apprehend that he only designed to apply them to the precise state of facts upon which his opinion was given. He certainly would not instruct the revenue officers that, where merchandise had been placed in their possession for the express purpose of evading the Quarantine laws of a State, such possession exempts the merchandise from examination by the sanitary authorities of the State. Such instructions would defeat instead of aiding the execution of the State law. That it is not the intention of the present able and intelligent Secretary of the Treasury to depart from the practice pursued by his predecessors in this respect, I think is evident from the general tenor of his letter. He cautiously bases his opinion of my action upon the statement of facts presented to him, and he then admits that "for sanitary purposes the Health Officer of a State may have the right to detain in Quarantine vessels and goods from infected ports." This is a statement of the law precisely as it exists under our statutes, and it is the law which I sought to apply to the *Wessel* and *Coro*, and their cargoes. They arrived in this port from an infected port, and were placed under quarantine. They left the anchorage without permission, and went into waters beyond my jurisdiction. They subsequently returned to waters within my jurisdiction. They had never been released from quarantine, and had no permit to proceed; they were, therefore, still under quarantine. In the exercise of a power and duty enjoined upon me by law, I simply sought to detain them there until the purposes of that law had been answered. If my authority and control over the vessels and cargoes was lost the moment they passed into waters under the quarantine jurisdiction of the State of New-Jersey, and could not be regained by their return to waters within my jurisdiction, then it follows that the vessels now in the Lower Bay infected with yellow fever have but to pass into Raritan Bay and be examined by the Health Officer of Perth Amboy, where the laws of New-York do not control, and they may then with impunity come to the wharves of our City. Such a construction would render our Quarantine laws a nullity and place the public health in the keeping of an officer of another State over whose acts our State would have no control. In conclusion, please accept my assurances that I shall at all times during my official term endeavor to so administer the laws of my department that they may be faithfully carried out without interference with the authorities of the United States; and I trust that I may be met by them in this spirit of harmony which has ever heretofore controlled the sanitary and revenue officers of the port. Respectfully and truly yours,

J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Health Officer.

Smuggling $10,000 Worth of Laces.

Commissioner WHITE began an examination yesterday, in the case of JACOB BARNARD and MARCUS RATISKI, arrested on a charge of having smuggled $10,000 worth of Mecklin laces into this port on board of the steamer *Holland*. ADOLPHUS BORST, a Custom-house Inspector, testified that he visited RATISKI at his residence on Saturday last, and that he then charged him with having taken the smuggled property from Castle Garden. He told him he would give $800 to find out what had become of the laces. RATISKI told him that the man who purchased the stuff would not dare appear against him, as he was sure of being sent to State Prison if he did so. PATRICK T. MULDOON, of the Police force, was called as a witness, after which the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 31.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, for an advance summary of his Report No. 12 of the late Fiscal Year, from which we are enabled to complete the figures of Foreign Trade for the whole Year, as follows:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR '70.

Imported foreign goods, in gross	$436,000,000
Re-exported, out of bond, &c.	[illegible]
Total, as for United States markets	$419,880,000
Goods in bond June 30, 1869	[illegible]
Goods in bond May 31, 1870	[illegible]
Foreign goods taken for consumption	$425,416,766
Exported in domestic produce, gold value	[illegible]
Balance	$42,770,076
Exported in domestic bullion, &c.	[illegible]
In foreign bullion, &c.	14,271,964
Together	[illegible]
Less foreign imported	[illegible]
Net outgo of specie	[illegible]
Apparent balance against United States	$16,974,087

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR.

[illegible]

The private telegrams from London report a growing ease in the Money Market outside the Bank of England, and the impression is that the Bank will come down to 3½ ℔ cent. at the meeting of the Court of Directors to-morrow. This is inferentially confirmed by the readiness of one or two of the Canada Bank Agencies in this City to draw large sums on London at a slight concession from the going rates, and lending out the proceeds of these Bills for 60 or 90 days in Wall-street. The report of ease in London also finds confirmation in the rise in Consols to 93⅛ ℔ cent., and the higher figures for the American Funds. The sales of Canada Bills for this day's mail amount to about £200,000 sterling, or over a million of dollars in our Currency. The Cunard steamer carries out $259,500 in Gold. Money keeps easy here on call loan at 5@6 ℔ cent., and there is said to be a little more freedom in time loans at 7 ℔ cent., or 7 ℔ cent. and a brokerage, for 60@90 days.

The Gold sales showed much firmness through the forenoon at 116¼@116⅜@116⅛ ℔ cent. The offers made for the $1,000,000 Treasury Gold were numerous and to the gross amount of $4,330,000; but most of them below the market at the hour (noon) of making the awards. The Customs demand for Gold is again very large this week: nearly a million and a half of dollars the first two days, and fully $935,000 today. For the month of August the deposits on Customs account in the New-York Treasury Office are the largest for any single month ever reported. They reach $15,645,267 in Gold. The largest previous month was August last year, $14,319,915. In the afternoon, the Gold dealings showed increased activity, carrying the price up to 117⅛. The final quotation was 116⅞. The million of Government Gold was awarded at from 116.21@116.23.

BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD—AUG. 31.

[illegible]

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD.

[illegible]

In State Bonds there has not been much movement, and prices have varied little, appearing generally rather firmer. A moderate inquiry has been reported, at fairly steady rates, for Railroad Bonds, including the Central Pacific Sixes at 88@88¼, which figures cover the accrued interest of one ℔ cent. in coin, since July 1. The Union Pacific Sixes closed weak at 81@81¼. The Railway and Miscellaneous share dealings were on a moderate scale, mostly in Lake Shore, New-York Central, Hudson River, Wabash & St. Paul, and North-west Preferred. Prices ruled strong throughout the day. The afternoon transactions were mainly in Lake Shore and New-York Central, which closed buoyantly. The quotations show a general improvement of ½@1 per cent. on last evening's figures.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 31.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110⅛
American Gold Coin	116⅜	116⅞
Bills on London at Sight	110⅛	110⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅞	95
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	90
Reading Railroad	95⅞	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	113⅛
North-western Common	81⅛	82⅛
North-western Preferred	86⅛	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	38⅛	38⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76⅞	77⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞	92⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞	34⅛
New-Jersey Central	101⅛	101⅞
Toledo and Wabash	61⅛	61⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1870.

Gold receipts	$945,958 26
Gold payments	87,210 10
Gold balance	89,352,082 21
Currency receipts	521,188 23
Currency payments	509,920 59
Currency balance	11,454,094 53
Customs	935,009 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	102
City 6s, new	101⅞	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	114⅛	114⅞
Pennsylvania Central	59⅞	59⅞
Reading	48⅞	48⅞
Lehigh Valley	58	58⅞
Catawissa preferred	37	37⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	27
Northern Central	44	45⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅞	89⅛

A more satisfactory demand has been reported for the Public Funds, which have been quoted a fraction higher, and strong at the advanced figures, on pretty free purchases of the gold-bearing issues, partly on foreign account. The offerings of bonds have been comparatively light.

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in August, was as follows:

[illegible]

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Aug. 31, 1870:

[illegible]

Mr. JOHN D. PRINCE, No. 7 New-street, advertises $60,000 of the Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Road, on terms much more favorable for the buyer than heretofore offered.

The interest due Sept. 1 on the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & Co.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., each at 82 and interest.
10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 85 and interest.
10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 85 and interest.
10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 85 and interest.
10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 85 and interest.
These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ GRAPES, GRAPES, GRAPES.
The red baskets with blue covers are in town, filled with grapes, marked
R. T. U., CROTON POINT.
Dr. UNDERHILL'S wholesale Grape and Pure Wine Depot is removed to No. 136 East 8th st., opposite Clinton Hall.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Molasses, bbls.	20
Bees-wax, pkgs.	8	Crude Turp., bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	2,080	Spirits Turp., bbls.	207
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	160	Rosin, bbls.	781
Copper, bbls.	37	Tar, bbls.	85
Dried fruit, pkgs.	279	Cut-meats, pkgs.	35
Eggs, bbls.	467	Lard, tcs.	85
Flour, bbls.	22,452	Stearine, pkgs.	44
Wheat, bushels	210,723	Butter, pkgs.	1,818
Corn, bushels	82,150	Cheese, boxes	4,228
Oats, bushels	23,725	Tallow, pkgs.	55
Rye, bushels	1,580	Pea-nuts, bags	148
Malt, bushels	675	Oil-lard, bbls.	70
Grass-seed, bushels	560	Spelter, slabs	957
Flax-seed, bushels	214	Tobacco, hhds.	15
Hemp, bales	16	Tobacco, bxs and cs.	1,287
Hops, bales	46	Starch, boxes	4,025
Hides, number	1,785	Whisky, bbls.	243
Leather, sides	4,812	Wool, bales	785

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Limerick*, for Liverpool—1,063 tierces Beef, 3,518 bbls. Flour, 1,896 boxes Cheese, 125 boxes Bacon, 117 hhds. Tobacco, 6,222 bushels Wheat, 500 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bags Regulus, 22 hhds. Tobacco, 124 pkgs. Tobacco, 325 tierces Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 300 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Templar*, for Barcelona—60,000 Staves.

By the brig *Angle Frog*, for Trieste—3,173 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Luna*, for Stettin—4,127 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Western Sea*, for Gibraltar—7,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $6 87½@$7; Pearls have been dull and nominal at $9@$9 75, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, since our last, yet quoted about steady. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands, this evening, is 61,105 bags. Other kinds have been dull and irregular, with free offerings reported. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@18c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9c., gold, ℔ lb.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, today, 40,000 tons were disposed of, at rather easier prices, including 11,000 tons Lump at $4 10@$4 27; 10,000 tons Steamboat, $4 07½@$4 35; 12,000 tons Grate, $4 75@$4 95; 8,000 tons Egg, $5 05@$5 10; 25,000 tons Stove, $5 35@$5 50; 10,000 tons Chestnut, $4 10@$4 25 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

COTTON—There has been less call for lots for prompt delivery, but as the offerings of desirable grades have been quite moderate, prices have favored sellers slightly. The main demand has been from spinners, who, however, took only 455 bales. There were but 22 bales bought for shipment and 56 bales on speculation. For forward delivery sales were reported of 1,700 bales, including 1,300 bales, basis Low Middling, for August, at 19½c.@19¾c.; 100 bales do. for October, at 16¾c.; 200 bales do. for October and November, at 16⅝c.; 100 bales do., for November, at 16⅜c. ℔ lb.

Closing prices of Cotton today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞
Low Middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅞	20⅞
Good Middling	21⅛	22	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

Our friends of the *Daily Bulletin*, in reviewing the business of the cotton year, ending today, remark:

"The main item yet lacking to a complete statement is the movement by the overland routes. Last year 225,000 bales were sent from South over the interior railroads to the manufacturing districts. This year, as the crop has been larger than last, it is reasonable to assume that the overland movement has also been proportionately larger; and it, therefore, perhaps, might be safe to estimate that portion of the crop at 300,000 bales. Another unknown quantity is that portion of the crop which is taken directly from the plantations, or the interior towns, to the Southern factories. Last year, this amount was generally estimated at 75,000 to 80,000 bales. This year, as manufacturing has been extended at the South, the amount may have increased to 100,000 bales. To these two estimated items we have but to add the actual receipts at the ports, amounting for the fifty-two weeks to 2,893,000 bales, and we have the total yield for the year. These items compare with those of 1868-9:"

[illegible]

It thus appears that the total crop has been about 3,290,000 bales, against 2,489,000 bales last year, an increase of 800,000 bales. Of this total supply we have exported 2,170,000 bales; of which 1,470,000 bales have gone to Great Britain, and 700,000 bales to the Continent. This aggregate supply of 3,290,000 bales has been disposed of thus:

	Bales.
Exported to Great Britain	1,470,000
Exported to Continent of Europe	700,000
Gone to increase of home stock	94,000
Consumed in Northern States	924,000
Consumed in Southern States	100,000
Total	3,290,000

The consumption at the North and South combined reaches the large total of 1,024,000 bales, or nearly one third of the entire crop. For the year 1860-1, the total home consumption was 958,000 bales, viz., 818,000 bales at the North and 50,000 bales at the South. While, therefore, we have had an increase of 800,000 bales in the crop, we have used at home only 66,000 bales more, while we have increased our exports 727,000 bales, in other words, we have increased our exports 50 ℔ cent. and our home consumption 6½ ℔ cent.; a result not very flattering to the development of our Cotton manufactures, yet very complimentary to the working of the 'protective' laws which mistakenly aim to build up our industries at the expense of those competing countries. The following comparison shows the Cotton crop of the United States for a series of years:

[illegible]

The exports to foreign ports, for a series of years past, have been as follows:

[illegible]

The home consumption of last year compares thus with that of a series of years preceding:

[illegible]

The home consumption (at North and South) is 408,000 bales above the lowest year since the war, 1865-7, and 52,000 bales above the highest year before the war, 1859-60. The increase in the crop of last year has resulted in an addition to stocks generally, and especially in Europe, as will be seen from the following comparison of stocks at latest dates:

Stocks.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	Increase Bales.
Liverpool	624,000	348,000	276,000
Havre	155,600	41,700	113,900
Rest of Continent	67,800	21,000	46,800
In United States ports	77,000	12,800	64,100
In United States inland towns	17,700	400	17,300
Total	942,700	424,600	518,100

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and lower. The offerings have been quite liberal. The demand has been moderate for shipping extras, chiefly State, of which about 5,800 bbls. have been disposed of at from $5 50 for inferior to $5 75 for very good brands, ℔ bbl. The medium and high grades have been in light request and quoted decidedly cheaper. Superfine brands have been sought after to a limited extent, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50 for fair to very good, ℔ bbl. Unsound Flour has been quiet at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 50@$5 75; very good to very choice do. at $5 75@$5 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 85 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 15@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 25@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 50
Extra State	5 50@ 5 85
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 50@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 65@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 90@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand at yielding prices. Sales reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at about $6 40@$6 70 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 70@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet and heavy, ranging from $4 15@$6 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl. Sales of 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $5@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western, $5@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 00@$6 40
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 40@ 6 70
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 70@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 6 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 00@ 5 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	28 00@26 25

GRAIN—Wheat has been less actively sought after particularly by export buyers, and, under free arrivals, prices have been quoted lower, closing heavily. There has been a moderate call, mainly for shipment to the Continent, for Red and Amber Wheat at from $1 35@$1 44, as the extremes, chiefly at $1 38 for Fair Amber in store, and $1 40@$1 42 for fair to very good do., afloat, with most of the sales reported at $1 42 for very good loads afloat. No. 1 Spring has been in light request; sound lots have been scarce and wanted at $1 30, but have generally been held higher; a few parcels, slightly out of order, have been placed at $1 25@$1 30, chiefly at $1 28 ℔ bushel. Sound No. 2 Spring has been in some demand at $1 23@$1 25, and steamer grades of do. at from $1 15@$1 21 ℔ bushel. No. 3 Spring has been inactive and heavy, at $1 05@$1 12 ℔ bushel. White Wheat has been quiet; some car lots of Western have been sold within our range, and about 2,500 bushels old White Genesee have been taken by a local miller at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 142,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber Western, old crop, $1 35@$1 44, chiefly at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 25@$1 30; No. 2 Spring at $1 17@$1 25 for soft and warm to very good Milwaukee, and $1 15@$1 21 for Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 05@$1 12; mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 15; rejected and mixed Spring at $1 05@$1 08; Amber State at $1 42@$1 43½; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 45; White Southern at $1 55@$1 62½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good supply, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily. The dealings have been on a less extensive scale, mainly in sound mixed Western at 84½c.@85½c., chiefly at 84½c.@85c. afloat, and 83c. in store, ℔ bushel. Yellow has been in light request at 90c.@95c., mostly at 90c.@92c. ℔ bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 82c.@85½c., for poor to prime New Mixed Western, closing at about 84½c.@85c. for sound loads, 90c.@95c., chiefly at 90c.@92c. for Yellow Western and State; 92c.@$1 05 for White do., and 75c.@81c. for unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy on the basis of 85c.@95c. for Western and Southern ℔ bushel; sales 2,450 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Barley-malt continues in light request at $1 10@$1 25 for State, and $1 10@$1 20 for Canada, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in quite moderate demand at less buoyant prices. Old mixed Western have been in some request at 50c., but held at 51c.@52c.; and new do. have been salable at 48c. ℔ bushel. Of old crop State, 6,000 bushels were sold from store at 52c. ℔ bushel. In new crop Ohio, a pretty fair trade has been reported, chiefly at 53½c.@54c., with a lot of extra choice do. at 55c. ℔ bushel. A sale of old Ohio was made at 53½c. from store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels at 50c.@55c., chiefly 50c.@51½c. for old Mixed Western; 48c. for State, from store; 49c.@50c., as the extremes for inferior to choice new and old Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, and 55c. for extra choice new White Ohio, ℔ bushel. Of Canada Peas, 3,400 bushels have been reported sold at $1 ℔ bushel. The export clearances include 3,518 bbls. Flour and 6,272 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very dull, closing at 21c.@22c. and 20c.@21½c., currency, respectively. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. report the stock now in importers' hands, 4,000 bales Bags and 2,600 bales Bagging here, with 4,000 Bags and 3,100 bales Bagging in Boston.

HEMP—All kinds have been quiet, and quoted nominally unchanged. Manila, 12½c.@12¾c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4½c., currency, ℔ lb. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. include in the stock of foreign on hand, 15,279 bales Manila, 14,000 bales of Jute, 6,000 bales Butts, here. In Boston, the stock of Manila is 11,000 bales; Jute, 1,400 bales; Jute Butts, 80 bales.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at from 10c.@20c. for crops of 1869, ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 5c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 5c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 5c.@14c.@20c.; Michigan, 5c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 5c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@9c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ℔ lb. The receipts have been [illegible] bales; exports — bales.

MOLASSES—All kinds have been quiet at about previous nominal quotations; 300 hhds. Barbadoes have been disposed of on private terms. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, 35c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 28c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@80c. ℔ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@25c.	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	—@—	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	28c.@32c.	30c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	36c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet, but steady, on the basis of $1 85 for strained, ℔ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has attracted less attention at 39½c.@40c. for merchantable, ℔ gallon; sales, 125 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@40c. ℔ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Rosin, $1 85@$7 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $3 25 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been quoted firm, on light offerings, and a fair demand, mostly for prompt delivery; sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls., for early delivery, at from 13½c.@14c., chiefly at 13¾c. ℔ gallon, closing rather less buoyantly. Crude in shipping order has been quiet and somewhat nominal, at about 19c.@19½c. ℔ gallon. At the Creek, a moderate business has been reported, including sales of 2,500 bbls. for early delivery, at the Upper Road, at $3 25, and 5,000 bbls., deliverable remainder of the year, also at the Upper Road, at $3 25 ℔ bbl. At the Lower Road, the current quotations were $3 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Refined Oil has been quite moderately dealt in, the high prices claimed by holders checking operations, particularly for shipment; sales have been reported here of equal to [illegible] bbls. Standard White, in bulk, at about 21½c.@23c. for prompt delivery, at 25¼c.@25¾c. for last half of September, at 25¼c.@26¾c. ℔ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do. early September, at 25c., and 3,000 bbls. do., last half of September, at 25c. ℔ gallon. The export clearances hence include 3,137 bbls. for Stettin, 1,173 bbls. for Trieste, and 7,500 cases for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil in cases has been in fair demand within a range from 29½c.@32c. as extremes, ℔ gallon. Sales, 3,500 cases. Naphtha has been in more demand at 12½c. in shipping order; 15c.@16½c., in cases, and 5¼c.@5¾c. in bulk, ℔ gallon. Sales 500 bbls. in shipping order, on private terms, and 500 bbls. in bulk, at 5¼c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork has been mainly for job lots of Mess for prompt delivery at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 25 for Western Mess; $26@$27 50 for Prime Mess; $24 50 for Thin Mess; Prime and Extra Prime; $22@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $27@$28 25 for City Mess ℔ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $26 ℔ bbl. Cut-meats have been very dull at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 300 pkgs., at 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21¾c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light stock and demand at about 18c.@18½c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ℔ lb.; sales, 75 boxes. Lard has been more active, but rather cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for City, and 16¼c.@16¾c. for fair to choice Western Steam, mainly 16½c. for prime, ℔ lb. Also 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, at 16¼c. ℔ lb. Beef has been quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef is dull at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for Indian Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $28@$37 50 for new to cured Western, ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand and quoted steady. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 1,818 pkgs. Cheese is dull at from 4c.@13½c., as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 4,228 boxes.

RICE—Carolina has been quiet, but steady; small lots have been sold at $8 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; stock, only 245 tierces in first hands. Rangoon is quoted strong, on a light offering and moderate demand; no stock remains in first hands, the recent extensive purchases, chiefly for the Cuban market, having absorbed the available supply.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, but very firm, on the basis of 8¾c., gold, ℔ lb. The stock here is 3,500 bags; at Boston, 2,400 bags.

SEEDS—Have been dull here at former rates. Calcutta Linseed, $2 35c., gold, ℔ bushel. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. report the stock of Linseed here in first hands, and make the stock at Boston only 9,300 bags. They give the following details of the movements in Linseed since Jan. 1:

[illegible]

SUGARS—An active inquiry has been reported for Raw at rather stronger, though not quotably higher, prices. The main call has been for refining grades. Sales, 2,800 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9c.@9¾c., and 1,077 boxes Havana at from 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was estimated at 90,223 hhds., 118,907 boxes, and 505,421 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba, strong, at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10¼c.; Good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅝c. Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@11½c. No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request at 11⅛c.@13¾c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 50,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to prime; 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@13⅞c., and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line in August, Messrs. M. RADER & SON review thus: "The war in Europe has exercised a very damaging influence on the value of most of our staples, and as it could not be expected that Tobacco should make an exception, the unwillingness of receivers to submit to prices, much below those ruling previously, which the few buyers disposed to operate, offered, caused great dullness, which continued until within a few days, when both sides coming to a somewhat better understanding, greater activity prevailed. The sales reach 2,800 hhds. Kentucky, of which about 2,100 hhds. for export to France, Belgium, Spain, England and the Mediterranean, and 1,500 hhds. for consumption. We cannot expect a full revival of trade until the troubles in Europe cease, and even then the question arises: How long will the consequences of such a terrible war interfere with a healthy and regular trade? We therefore have to regret that we cannot see anything very favorable in our prospects. The new crop is getting now housed, and will no doubt furnish a pretty large yield. Owing to a great deal of rain in some parts of the West, the crop is not considered a fine one. We change our quotations as follows: Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; Sound Lugs, 6¾c.@8¼c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@8½c.; Medium Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Good Leaf, 9½c.@11½c.; Fine Leaf, 10½c.@12½c.; Selections, 12c.@13½c. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Notwithstanding the inquiry for shipments has almost ceased, the transactions are fully as large, and at fair prices for all grades, showing conclusively that, as yet, the loss of our principal demand for export has not had any effect on this market. One cause of this is no doubt to be attributed to the fact that the crops of 1869 have not turned out near as many cases as every one supposed, and coming on a market which was nearly bare of all desirable grades, has found comparatively ready sale, and at prices which, at the beginning of the season, holders themselves were doubtful of obtaining. In Connecticut there has been a fair business done in low grades, which are nearly disposed of. Several parcels of wrappers were sold at prices somewhat in favor of buyers. New crop wrappers are commencing to move, but as yet show little sign of animation. As we write, we hear of a line of 800 cases disposed of in the country at private terms. State Seed has been very active; one lot of 600 cases were taken at from 12c.@23c., together with a resale of the greater part, all for consumption. In Ohio, the principal feature was the sale of one parcel of 400 cases at 14½c. The scarcity of low grades has strengthened the demand for this sort for home trade, which will, no doubt, absorb any surplus left over by the cessation of the export trade. Pennsylvania remains without change; the small offerings, and the price asked being considered too high, are, without doubt, the causes of the limited transactions. Prices for all grades continue firm, and we do not think any change possible until more definite and reliable news has been received from the new crops. The sales are: 800 cases Connecticut, 15c.@21c.@23c.@28c.@45c.@60c.; 1,400 cases New-York State, 10c.@18c.@21c.@23c.@25c.; 800 cases Ohio, 14½c.@15c.@17½c.; 100 cases Pennsylvania, 12½c.@23c. We quote as follows:

	Crop 1867-68. Cents.	Crop 1869. Cents.
Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers	13@15 nom.	12½@14
Binders and Seconds	18@28 nom.	15@25
Wrappery lots	35@40	30@40
Fine wrappers	45@65	45@60
New-York State Fillers	10@12	10@12
Average lots	16@22	15@22
Wrappers	20@35	18@35
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	10@12	8½@10
Average lots	16@22	12½@18
Wrappers	25@45	18@35

Havana Tobacco—This article has met with a good demand, especially for fine quality, which is scarce, and for which better prices are asked and obtained. The bulk of the stock, being of medium quality, moves slowly. Some parcels of new crop have been received, and while showing a decided improvement over the old, also being well advanced, still it is too early for immediate use, and we have no sales to report. The sales are 2,500 bales for consumption, and 200 bales were transhipped. *Yara Tobacco*—The transactions in this sort are confined strictly to jobbing purchases. 100 bales were disposed of at from $1 02½@$1 07. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 85c.@90c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@95c.; II cut, $1 02½@$1 07½, average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Transactions have been limited, owing to the holding back of exporters, who, under present circumstances, expect to fill orders at lower prices. Some few parcels were disposed of for Southern trade, but at the close prices were lower and stocks accumulating. We quote: Black work, Common and Medium, 17c.@20c.; Good and Fine, 21c.@25c.; bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@65c., in bond.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in August.

	Ky. Hhds.	Va. & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock Aug. 1, 1870	16,831	454	19	36	17,339
Received since	2,343	25	..	..	2,368
Total	19,174	479	19	36	19,707
Delivered since	2,345	17	..	2	2,364
Stock Sept. 1, 1870	16,829	462	19	33	17,343

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Aug. 1, 1870	9,862
Received since	885
Total	10,747
Delivered since	1,778
Stock Sept. 1, 1870	8,969
Total stock Sept. 1, 1870	26,312
Same time, 1869	22,206
Same time, 1868	27,208

Spanish Tobacco Trade of the Port of New-York.

	Havana. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1870	14,594	576
Received since	1,333	....
Total	15,927	576
Sales and reshipments to Aug. 31	4,000	150
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1870	11,927	426
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869	6,118	518
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	4,687	273

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port in August.

WHISKY—Has been quoted lower, on a moderate trade. The offerings have been more liberal. Sales, 450 bbls., in wood and iron bound packages, at 92½c.@93c., chiefly at 92½c.@92c. ℔ gallon. Receipts, 243 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet since our last. Breadstuff rates have not varied much. Petroleum vessels have been quoted easier for shippers. For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 4,500 boxes Cheese, at 25s.@30s. ℔ ton; 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and a bark with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 300 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp, 22,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ℔ bushel. For Rotterdam, a British bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. per bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, with 14,500 cases Petroleum, on the basis of 28c., gold.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Wednesday, Aug. 31, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,260 pkgs. Without any demand for stock outside of local wants, and an extremely light coastwise trade, and increasing supplies of State and Western, and also a beginning to the flow of Canada make to this point, the market has ruled dull and heavy during the entire week for all grades, with a tendency to a lower range of prices, which must soon take place unless some outlet is opened for Butter that does not show itself at the present writing. It is evident to all parties interested that prices have been run too high, on a basis that was incorrect, and that a retrograde movement to lower rates must either be voluntarily effected, or it will be forced by weight of crop that will soon move, and by the necessity of the case. The market closes dull and heavy, at our unchanged but nominal quotations.

BUTTER.

[illegible]

CHEESE—The market for Cheese is slowly recovering from the depression and complete demoralization of the past ten days. As buyers for export and home trade virtually control the power of fixing prices for all grades of Cheese except fair to fancy stock, the market is well cleared of all parcels, the condition of which has caused more impatience, and will be subject to the improved condition and prospects of trade. The weather will soon admit of handling this class of property without the immense damage of loss and wreck that prevails during extreme heat, and a more regular trade will result. The total receipts for the week are 36,287 boxes. We have to report an improved demand from all classes of trade at our quotations, and a more healthful tone to the market, extreme low grades of stock alone excepted. We quote:

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ℔ lb.	13½@14
State Factories, fair to good, ℔ lb.	11 @13
State Factories, ordinary, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
State Factories, skimmed, ℔ lb.	4 @ 8
State Farm, Dairies, ℔ lb.	12 @13
State Farm, Dairies, ordinary to good, ℔ lb.	9 @11
Western, fair to good, ℔ lb.	11 @12
Western, ordinary, ℔ lb.	[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry has met with ready sale for a few days, the market being somewhat overloaded with dressed, forwarded in ice, which was worked off at various rates.

LIVE POULTRY.

[illegible]

EGGS—The arrivals are fair, and in better demand. Trade is quiet, and while fruits are so abundant and cheap an active demand cannot be expected at present prices.

[illegible]

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are quiet at firm and unchanged prices. Peas are nominal.

[illegible]

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are in better supply, with a fair trade ruling at quotations.

[illegible]

FRUITS—The market is glutted with all kinds. Peaches are very plenty, and a good many are held over, which sell low. Pears go for a low figure, unless very choice. Grapes will no doubt be a drug throughout, and the crop appears unusually large. Our quotations are for sound lots:

[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—The market is dull.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES—We quote:

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1870.

There was no trade in horned Cattle this forenoon. All business was effected in Sheep and Lambs. A limited number of Veals, of extremely poor quality, were sold at Weehawken Market on private sale, and a few Veals of good quality at Forty-eighth-street Market. Grass Calves were not in demand. Hogs were slow at 9¼@10c., live weight. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 29, 1870: 5,864 head of horned Cattle, 8,487 Sheep and Lambs, 350 Veals, 4,140 Hogs on transit to New-York City, 66 Horses—arrived in 305 cars. Gross animals at same yards for yesterday and today: 32 head of horned Cattle, 2,105 Sheep and Lambs, 2,137 Hogs on transit to New-York City, 59 Veals, 45 Horses.

SALES TODAY.

Weehawken Sheep Market. E. VAN WERT sold for HUME & ELLIOTT 225 State Sheep, average weight of 80 lbs. ℔ head, at 4½c. ℔ lb. They were a very poor, shabby lot. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 167 Lambs, weight 8,980 lbs., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 29 Sheep, weight 2,800 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb., both lots State; 172 Sheep, weight 11,340 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 27 Lambs, weight 1,680 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 319 Sheep, weight 25,590 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb. KAHN & HOVER sold 128 poor State Sheep, weight 65 lbs. ℔ head, at 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 114 State Lambs, average weight 46½ lbs. ℔ head, at 7½c. ℔ lb. Trade was quiet. The market closed at 9 A. M. cold cash. Prices firm. Weekly report of sales effected by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending Aug. 31, 1870: 2,811 Sheep; price received, $11,820 25; range of prices, from 5c.@8c. ℔ lb., at an average of $4 20 ℔ head. 1,816 Lambs; price received, $7,710; range of prices, 6½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. 120 Calves; price received, $1,310; range of prices, from $8@$12 ℔ head.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 30 Lambs, weight 800 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 750 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 1,120 lbs., at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb.; 20 Lambs, weight 1,600 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; 10 Lambs, weight 325 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; 51 Lambs, weight 2,830 lbs., at 9½c.; 17 grass Calves at $8 50 ℔ head. J. KIRBY sold [illegible] Calf, weight [illegible] lbs., at 10c. ℔ lb.; 229 Lambs, weight 14,770 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; 38 Lambs, weight 1,135 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 73 Lambs, weight 4,950 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight 2,820 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; [illegible] Calves, weight 4,540 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,100 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,980 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; [illegible] Lambs, weight 3,460 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 53 Lambs, weight 3,070 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 4 Sheep, weight 340 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 600 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,100 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb. This market holds steady for good stock, but is dull for inferior grades.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth-ave., corner 3d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Gates and Miss Maggie Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Blanchard, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sixth-ave., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Miss Kathi Lanner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
STRUCK BY STEEL. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND DOMICALITIES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	4
Two copies, one year	7
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
Five copies, one year	12
Ten copies, one year	21
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	35
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at an early an hour in the day as possible. It will be found after 6 P. M. it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town patrons, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 14th-st., between Fifth-ave. and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 28th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DERLIN, HAVIN & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications. Keep a copy if you wish to be sure of your ground.

Do not reserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A dispatch from Buzancy, Aug. 30, by way of London Aug. 31, states that the Prussians attacked McMAHON's army on Tuesday and drove it back on the Belgian frontier. The camp of the French was captured by the Prussians, who pursued the vanquished several miles until incumbered by the cannon and prisoners captured. The extent of the field prevented the obtaining of details. The plan of the Prussian movement was designed to prevent a junction between McMAHON and BAZAINE, by an advance on three lines. The Crown Prince south of Nancy by way of Commercy, the Prince Royal of Saxony of the Fourth Army, keeping north of Pont-a-Mousson and STEINMETZ, reinforced, moving through Verdun to Rheims, and scouring the Belgian frontier. The King of Prussia telegraphs from Varennes to the Queen that the Crown Prince had been in action with the Fourth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Corps and the Fourteenth (Bavarian) Corps, and driven McMAHON across the Meuse, capturing twelve guns, some thousands of prisoners, and a large quantity of war material. A dispatch from Carignan, a few miles north of Beaumont, the scene of this last encounter, says that cannonading was heard all through Tuesday. The French Emperor, the same dispatch says, had left for Sedan. Persons arriving in Paris from Mézières affirm that a battle was fought on Saturday, and that they saw the Prussians retreating and great numbers of stragglers, but no official announcement of the fact was made. French reports say the encounter on Sunday, between Dun and Stenay, was unimportant. An encounter between the Twelfth Prussian Army Corps and a portion of the Fifth French Corps is reported by way of Berlin, but no details are given. The railroad between Mézières and Thionville has been cut at two points by the Prussians. According to the *North German Gazette* of Berlin, of yesterday, there are five German armies now in the field, and a sixth is held in reserve. The name of Gen. VON STEINMETZ is still at the head of the First Army, which disposes of the reports of his removal.

The Bank of France has begun the issue of twenty-five franc notes. The chief municipal officers of Paris have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior declaring that the people are ready to meet the enemy, and the commanders of the Garde Nationale have received their instructions as to their positions in the fortifications. A strong detachment of Uhlans is said to be surrounded in the forest of Marne. Should it be necessary to fill the moat about Paris, a short supply of water will be created by it for a few days. In the Corps Legislatif, on Tuesday, the Minister of the Interior said he had no official communication regarding the reported sailing of German privateers from American ports, but he could not suppose the United States Government would permit such a violation of the law of nations.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin yesterday contained an article on the recent agreement of the neutral Powers not to act singly in relation to France and Prussia, and says the purpose is intervention at some stage of the war; that Prussia adheres emphatically to the course of Italy, who is charged with threatening complications which would require Germany to fight or submit to great sacrifices. The same article says England never intended armed intervention. Public meetings are held in Prussia to sustain the Government in prosecuting the war to the end, and to discourage all premature negotiations. The inhabitants of Strasbourg are represented in a London dispatch to be suffering terribly. A fruitless sortie was made on Monday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The trial of the libel case of ISMAN vs. JENKINS has resulted in favor of the plaintiff....The Carlist uprisings in Spain are attributed to the influence of the clergy. The Governor of the Basque Provinces threatens with death any one found with arms in his hands....Dr. H. FORSTER, Prince Archbishop of Breslau, has resigned on account of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility....The death of the Earl of ABERDEEN, by drowning, while on his way to Melbourne, is reported....A Carlist priest has been shot in Spain, by order of a Court-martial, for firing on the Government troops.

GENERAL.

Gov. HOFFMAN reviewed the Twenty-eighth Brigade at Binghamton yesterday. The annual encampment at that place ends today.

The crops in Maine are suffering severely from drouth, and fires are raging in several localities.

The Athletic Base-ball Club, of Philadelphia, beat the Haymakers, of Troy, yesterday, by a score of 11 to 1.

The King River Indians, of California, are reported as committing depredations on the whites of Moro and Fresno Counties.

A train on the California and Oregon Railroad was thrown from the track near the bridge, on Tuesday, and several persons were injured and fifteen cars demolished.

DEWITT C. CLARK, formerly Executive Clerk of the United States Senate, died at Burlington, Vt., yesterday.

The Democratic State Central Committee of this State yesterday appointed the first of September for the holding of the Democratic State Convention at Rochester.

The Herdic Park Association of Williamsport, Penn., will hold a racing meeting, beginning on the 13th of September and continuing four days. Fifteen thousand dollars is offered as a prize for any horse beating 2:17¼.

A grand German fair opened in Chicago on Tuesday. The Italian organizations joined in the procession, which was a very long one.

The White Stocking Base-ball Club, of Chicago, beat the Atlantics, of this City, yesterday, by a score of 12 to 4.

Two cars on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, Iowa, were thrown off the track on Tuesday, and eight men were killed and fifteen seriously injured.

The flouring-mill of BRONKHAUST & Co., at Waterford, Wis., was burned on Monday night; valued at $35,000.

The Alaska Commercial Company yesterday, filed the bonds with the Treasury Department required under the contracts for its fur and fishery operations.

Complete census returns show that the Fourth Ward of this City has 20,537 inhabitants, the Fourteenth Ward 20,602, and the Fifteenth 25,809.

The internal revenue receipts of the country for the month of August exceed $17,000,000.

Application was made for a habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of ALLEN, charged with the killing of THOMAS CORNOLLY, to review the proceedings before the Coroner, with a view to his release on bail. His counsel contends that there are circumstances connected with the case, which will show satisfactorily that the act of ALLEN was a justifiable homicide. The application was granted by Judge BARNARD, and the writ made returnable.

At a meeting of the New-York Liberal Club, last evening, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and Prof. LOUIS ELSBERG read a paper on "The Classification of Living Beings."

McMahon Crushed.

The Germans have another great victory to inscribe upon their banners, and France has a dark page to add to the annals of her disasters. The long-expected engagement with McMAHON's Army has taken place, and the French General, as the dispatches state, has been utterly defeated. The disposition of the German troops appears to have been perfect. An overwhelming force was brought up to hem in McMAHON on every side. The work of fighting fell to the Fourth, Twelfth and Seventeenth Corps, and the Fourteenth Bavarian, under the Crown Prince. The French were driven to the right bank of the Meuse, toward the Belgian frontier; their camp fell into the hands of the Germans, and thousands of prisoners and many cannon were captured. The King, in his dispatch, speaks of "twelve guns," but another account leads us to believe that the spoils of the battle are much more considerable. It is enough that McMAHON has been been beaten at all. In his defeat the last great hope of the French is struck down. All France has been waiting for the news of his next engagement with intense anxiety. "Everything depends upon it," the French papers have been saying. Bitter will be the sorrow and disappointment of the people today. The King of Prussia's dispatches have never been found to magnify a victory unduly. He has hitherto understated rather than overstated the losses of the enemy. The news he transmitted on Tuesday to the Queen appears likely to be of the same character. The best General of France is once more obliged to fly with the remnant of his gallant army.

Thus the campaign goes on without a single important victory for France. What remains now for the French Generals? An invincible line is drawn around BAZAINE. It is now perfectly impossible for McMAHON to effect that "junction" of which we have heard so much during the last fortnight. Heroism cannot remove mountains, and McMAHON has already done his best to break through the German hosts which stood in his path toward BAZAINE—and he has failed. We may be very sure that the most brilliant courage was not wanting on the part of the French troops. Everywhere they have fought with a daring and an obstinacy which has called forth the involuntary applause of their foes. In the German official account of the battle of Woerth it is said that the French fought with "consummate bravery." History will bear that tribute to them, while recording the series of unexampled reverses which have followed their standards. And now the end of these great armies cannot be far off. McMAHON may fight again—but with a constantly diminishing force can he hope for better success? BAZAINE is at the mercy of the armies which surround him. French papers may talk about putting new armies in the field, but in the meanwhile France is overrun by the invaders. The crisis of her fate is at hand. All that she can hope for now is a peace without utter humiliation.

The Tax-payers and the Republican Party.

Democratic journals pay a poor compliment to the intelligence of the country when they deny or depreciate the economical excellence of the Administration, and the extent to which the Republican Party has afforded relief to the tax-payers. Facts and figures outweigh assertion, and they constitute a record which the most ingenious Democrat cannot shake.

Whatever its faults, the Administration has done its duty in the collection of revenue and the disbursement of appropriations. Every branch of the fiscal service has exhibited a marked increase. A certain degree of growth we look for as the result of national recuperation from the embarrassment produced by war; but this process cannot account for the improvement of the revenue which immediately followed the retirement of ANDREW JOHNSON, and has continued since. The sudden and continuous gain to the Treasury has been due to the greater efficiency of the revenue service under President GRANT—the great energy imparted to it, and the fidelity with which its working has been watched. More than forty millions of increase in the fiscal year 1869-70, as compared with the receipts of the previous year, is a fact that attests the honesty with which a great duty has been performed.

And there has been honesty in the application of the large surplus which taxation and thrift placed at the disposal of the Administration. The expenditures have been kept below the appropriations. Forty millions tell the tale of the first year of GRANT's economy in comparison with the waste which prevailed in the last year of JOHNSON; and for the current year the saving has been nearly doubled. That is the rate at which the work of retrenchment proceeds. What the full measure of the country's gain has been, a reduction of the debt to an amount exceeding one hundred and sixty millions, since the commencement of the Administration, sufficiently proves. A large surplus has been realized, and this has been the manner of its application.

The taxes, too, are all the time being cut down. The reduction effected during the recent session amounts to eighty millions or more, three-fourths of which takes effect in the present fiscal year. The Democrats assail the reform as exceptional,—as something not known before, and not likely to be heard of again after the elections. The truth is, however, that the Republican majority in Congress have year after year lightened the people's burdens. They began soon after the restoration of peace, and have steadily continued the work. Contrasting the taxation as it will be when the recent changes come into force, with the taxation as it was when the war ended, we have as the product of Republican effort a total reduction of not less than two hundred and fifty millions. The reduction of eighty millions or more, which has just been effected, is, then, only a well-established feature of the Republican policy. And so the party should proclaim it.

All the signs point to another large surplus in the current year. Several of the taxes which are soon to cease are yet in force, and will swell the amount in the Treasury. The general productiveness of the revenue will leave a handsome margin. The monthly operations of the Secretary in the bond market indicate the possession of large means in excess of the wants of the Government. The party is, therefore, brought to this issue—shall even the reduced rate of taxation be imposed if it yield a surplus of ninety or a hundred millions, or shall a further reduction take place to the extent of sixty or seventy millions? We know Mr. BOUTWELL's views and the views of the taxpayers, and we know that there is a gulf between them. The party must side with one or the other. To be consistent, to justify its professions, and to satisfy the people, it must decide against the Secretary and in favor of the continued diminution of taxes.

The attempt of the Democrats to show that the relief already afforded benefits some States and some classes more than others, is simply puerile. To make any just comparison of class interests as affected by reform, the five years' work of the Republicans in Congress should be taken into consideration. Two hundred and fifty millions cannot be lifted off the people's shoulders without benefiting the whole country. We may not approve of every detail of the changes made this year, but in regard even to them it is evident that eighty millions' reduction is a reform whose benefits will not be confined to any section or any class. The West and South will share with the East the profits of the policy with which the Republican Party has been for five years identified.

The Germans and the War Loan.

The North German war loan may not have been a conspicuous success, but at any rate it ought not to be called a failure. About $75,000,000 were asked for, and about $27,000,000 obtained. It must be remembered, however, that the rate proposed was relatively high, while the obstacles to cash sales of other securities made their conversion into the new loan practically impossible. The time allowed for subscription was also short. Taking these circumstances into account, the London *Economist*, a very competent witness, pronounces the result "a financial success on which the Confederation may fairly be congratulated." The Government got all it needed, though not all it asked, and its successes will probably obviate the necessity for any further appeal. Certainly no people in the world could enter the money markets of other countries with greater confidence as borrowers than the Germans. The comparative lightness of their taxation and the smallness of their debt would strengthen the faith which national solidity of character and proverbial business thrift inspire. "We could wish nothing better for our own investors," says the *Economist*, "than the appearance of North Germany in the London money market."

In its capacity to endure the strain of the present war, Germany far exceeds its enemy. Were the two Powers equal in other respects, the conditions of credit preponderate on the side of Germany. The disparity steadily grows greater. Germany suffers from the withdrawal of productive forces and the prostration of commerce—and there its losses end. France, in addition to these evils, experiences the waste and desolation which the march and the spoliations of great armies entail. Apart from the national and dynastic bearings of the contest, the future of France is gloomy indeed.

Every-Day Risks.

"I canna be fashed," is the excuse of the lazy Scotch girl when asked why she has left undone that which she ought to do, and "I can't be bothered," is a similar excuse for numberless sins of omission in New-York. Insufficient or ill-enforced legislation daily exposes the inhabitants of this City to unseen, but not the less imminent dangers, and nobody is willing to be "bothered" with the trouble of amending the evil. There is probably no city in the world beneath whose pavements lurk such fearful engines of destruction as those of New-York. In the more busy centres, where the tide of humanity flows most strongly, and where accident would be most fatal, the passer-by runs a gauntlet of hidden peril which, though fortunately seldom realized, is a matter which calls for loud and earnest protest. To say nothing of steam-boilers in every stage of disrepair or insecurity, the explosion of which would involve a sacrifice of human life dreadful to think of, the basements of certain localities are filled with explosive and combustible materials which a moment's carelessness may convert from innocuous-looking merchandise into a terrific agent of death and ruin. In such localities every cellar is a magazine unguarded by the simplest precautions. The villagers who dwell upon the fatal slopes of a treacherous volcano, are not more in daily peril of their lives than the business men of every-day New-York life, whose avocations constantly lead them to pass through such localities as we refer to. And the stoutest hearts would be appalled could the upper crust, which hides such dangers from the eye, be removed, and the near approach to deadly accident which daily takes place be indicated. Of the utter recklessness, the more than foolhardy want of common sense, at times exhibited by those who have to do with such dangerous materials, constant illustrations are to hand. Take, for instance, the recent fire in Maiden-lane. According to the published reports, a fire was actually lit in a cellar which contained one hundred and seventy-five barrels of gasoline oil, the very vapor of which is well known by every one, not a child or an idiot, to be in the highest degree inflammable. The wonder is not that accidents happen, but that they have hitherto occurred so seldom.

It is high time that some means were taken to guard against such utterly unnecessary dangers. The individuals who, without taking proper precautions, store kerosene, benzine, gasoline, and similar substances in their basements do not, unfortunately, peril merely their own lives, but endanger also those of many others quite innocent of complicity in the almost criminal carelessness which thus prevails. Hitherto it would seem that the prevailing spirit actuating the authorities has been to let things take their own course, irrespective of the public safety. An over-delicate regard for the right of the individual to do as he chooses has degenerated into a positive injustice to the bulk of the community. A meddlesome interference with private arrangements cannot and would not be tolerated for a moment. But there is a vast difference between oppressive "regulation" and a due regard for the public safety. The reasoning which permits a man to willfully endanger his own and other people's lives and property, might on equally cogent grounds decline to sanction Police interference with roughs or rowdies, who, in the exercise of their individual liberty, choose to amuse themselves by assaulting and insulting their respectable neighbors. The City Government has a good deal to answer for, but in permitting certain forms of crime to flourish unchecked it may at least plead the necessity of political support. The careless storage of dangerous articles is not, however, an offense which need be tolerated on such grounds, and sensible legislation on the subject would probably be supported by politicians of all shades—self-preservation being even a more powerful instinct than the desire for political loaves and fishes. It is too late to pass prohibitory laws in regard to storing such substances as we have indicated, but regulations might at least be framed to diminish needless risk as far as possible. Especially should any one guilty of taking an open light into the midst of cellars stored with explosive substances be visited with severe penalties, a charge of manslaughter being sustainable if death was the result of his carelessness. Unless something be done, we shall some day have to lament a catastrophe which will startle alike the authorities and the public out of their long torpor and indifference.

The German Democrats.

Ever since hostilities began in Europe it has been growing more and more evident that the conflicting sympathies of our naturalized citizens must eventually lead to serious political complications in the Democratic Party, especially in the great cities. As between the German and French elements in this country, no trouble was to be apprehended, on account of their marked disparity in numbers; but the difficulty lay chiefly with the large Irish population, which has shown itself to be as strongly with France in its sympathies, as it is Democratic in its political tendencies. A very large proportion of the German population in this country, and especially in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri, has for years been Republican; but in this City, and most of the large cities east of the Mississippi River, a large part of that nationality has hitherto acted with the Democratic Party, and has obstinately refused to be convinced that its political interests were really with the Republicans.

When the war broke out in Europe, our German Democratic citizens speedily found themselves in an awkward and unpleasant situation. Affiliating with a party absolutely controlled by the Irish vote, and the patronage of which was almost monopolized by that nationality, the Germans very soon discovered, not only that their sympathies in behalf of their fatherland were not respected inside their own party, but that its organs and leaders had been induced by policy to transfer their undivided sympathies to France. It was natural that every true-hearted German should feel incensed at such a gratuitous expression of hostility to his native land, and we were not surprised, therefore, at the recent demonstration of resentment by the Germans of this City, not at the manly protest which they put forward, and which was published in these columns.

Not satisfied with the continual exhibition of malice, amounting at times to personal insult, to which German Democrats have been subjected by their Irish friends, additional significance has been given thereto by the Democratic journals, in elaborate arguments against the probabilities of German unity, and the claims of the German people to American sympathy in the great struggle now going on. As a matter of mere speculation, disconnected with any feeling between the members of the Democratic Party, this was undoubtedly legitimate, but it certainly was bad policy, at a time when so large a proportion of the Democratic element was seriously excited and exasperated. As if to remove all doubt as to the intended expression of Democratic hostility to Germany and the Germans, some of these journals cite with evident satisfaction the record that Hessians fought against us in the Revolutionary War, and recall "a brutal Hessian murder of a defenseless American woman" in New-Jersey, as if the German people of today were to be judged by the act of a ruffianly hireling committed ninety-four years ago. The Democratic writers also relate the details of a murder committed in Virginia during the first year of the war, by one of BLEEKER's soldiers, and dilate with unction upon all the painful details, evidently striving to impress upon their Irish and American Democratic readers the idea that the first blood of our civil war stained the sword of a "German mercenary."

We submit that the feeling so offensively manifested by the Democratic Party and its recognized organs, is well calculated to repel the co-operation of all true Germans, and to convince them that it is their duty to act in future with the Republican Party, which, from the first, has openly avowed itself the friend of the German cause in the struggle now going on. The Irish and German elements can never be harmonious, any more than the Irish and negro elements. Of course, the German Democrats will not submit very long to the unpleasant political companionship with which they now find themselves burdened. The movement toward open mutiny is not confined to this City. We hear of similar demonstrations in other localities. In Buffalo, Cincinnati and Chicago, the same feeling exists, and similar demonstrations have been made. We do not doubt that in the impending canvass it will manifest itself at the polls. In this State alone we look for a defection of sufficient magnitude to materially affect the result of the coming campaign.

A Story of the War.

Instances of self-devotion on both sides will not be lacking, to gild the blood-stained record of the present war with the light of moral heroism, and to make us remember that, after all, the days of chivalry have passed only in name. There are still people capable of perishing for their country. There are Germans and Frenchmen as ready and fit for noble deeds as were ever the most glorious heroes that have graced their respective annals; and even thus early in the contest, there have reached us episodes whose relation makes the eye moisten, and the heart swell with sympathy and admiration. Such a one occurred close by Woerth, on the occasion of the late sanguinary battle there, and its incidents were of a kind to which generous foes will be as ready as friends to offer their tribute of respect and praise.

Nestled among the Vosges, and close by Woerth, is a pretty little town called Reichshofen, which has (or had) about three thousand inhabitants. Just outside the town stood the chateau, one of the most charming houses of the Province. A long avenue of shade-trees winds in curves to the mansion, which was commodious and of considerable architectural beauty, and was celebrated, among other things, for containing some very fine pictures. The stables were sumptuously constructed and well filled, the grounds extensive, and the landscape sloped away in the distance to a noble range of forest that constituted the chasse of the castle. In this home of rural peace and beauty, loved and esteemed by all around, dwelt the young Count PAUL DE LEUSSE and his family. The Countess is described as having been very lovely, and was in truth the idol of the neighborhood. DE LEUSSE was a younger son of the Marquis of the same name. He went early into the navy, and was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor for a special act of bravery before he was nineteen years of age. He served with distinction in the Crimean war, and returned in safety to marry and settle at Reichshofen. Here, with his wife's mother, his wife, five children, many servants and an ample fortune, he lived until six short weeks ago in enjoyment and security. He was noted for kindness and benevolence to his inferiors, so that his servants and the people of the surrounding country regarded him with universal affection. "A more perfect picture," writes a correspondent, "of domestic happiness than that exhibited at the chateau of Reichshofen it would be difficult to find." DE LEUSSE was public-spirited and energetic, served as *Maire* of the town, constantly improved both it and his estate, worked hard himself, and always declared he would make his sons work, since this was an age of progress in which there should be no drones; and, moreover, he intended always to have the style of living kept up at the family seat to which for generations his ancestors had been accustomed. And here, says the writer we have already quoted, "in the recollection of any friend that visited the chateau, the spectacle presented by this scene of comfort, kindness, industry, and pleasure must ever be enlightened and beautified by the glow resulting from the remembrance of the cordial hospitality of its gallant master, and the exquisite refinement of the ladies who graced his home." But, alas, the delightful scene was destined to undergo a miserable change! The war broke out, and this Eden has been swept remorselessly away, and the happy spirits that dwelt in it live only in memory.

The Count was last year elected Deputy for the Haut-Rhin. He was an ardent Frenchman, had been trained in the national service, and believed in the cause of his country right or wrong. When hostilities began, he thought only of the glory of his country, and when the German Armies set foot on her soil, he burned with patriotic fury to expel them. He did not join the French Army. There was no need, since his home and all he held dear were directly in the line of impending conflict. A resolute and high-spirited man, he determined, on the German advance, to defend his chateau, if attacked, to the last. The determination was perhaps Quixotic and unnecessary; it was certainly chivalrous and patriotic. A few words only are needed to tell the result. DE LEUSSE died, fighting gallantly in defense of his house, on the afternoon of the battle of Woerth. Many of his servants fell with him, and, piteous to relate, his fair young wife perished likewise by his side. The bolt had indeed blasted both—

"The granite's firmness and the lily's growth,"

and the wind whistles through the blackened and ruined walls of this once blissful and now desolate home, as if in mockery of all human hopes of permanent earthly happiness. It is idle to preach homilies about the horrors of war in the presence of such a woeful tale as this. Its own simple eloquence cannot be enhanced, and language, however aptly chosen, cannot heighten its pathos. But there are uses in such narratives despite their horror—uses, too, beyond the exemplification of splendid heroism. For it is impossible to read of such direful calamities without execrating the responsible authors of war, and yearning for the time when it will be beyond the power of individuals to stir up these frightful conflicts between nations.

One of the most notable additions to the death-roll of the present war is the name of Baron WILHELM VON RAHDEN, who, born in 1798, forms a connecting link between the latest campaigns of the First NAPOLEON and probably the last of the Third. The Baron might have sat for the portrait of one of Sir WALTER SCOTT's soldiers of fortune. After the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, the young Lieutenant became tired of "the piping times of peace," and leaving the garrison duty, which was all that Prussia could then offer him, he placed his sword first at the command of Russia, then of Holland, and latterly plunged into the war of the succession which was then agitating Spain. In the army of Don CARLOS he became a General of Brigade, and returned to Germany in 1840 to chronicle the scenes of a somewhat chequered life in a series of volumes, which have had considerable popularity. In 1849 he was again in the field in the war of Schleswig, and the operations against the revolutionists of Baden. His subsequent marriage with PAULINE LUCCA, the celebrated cantatrice, seemed to have terminated his martial career, but the old soldier, whom 1866 had failed to rouse, apparently caught fire at the stirring summons of 1870, only to end at Beaonville fighting against the nephew the career he begun in Saxony, fifty-eight years ago, in the army which BLUCHER led against the uncle.

The difficulty of obtaining supplies of food must be one of vast and growing importance to both the contending armies. Huddled within a very few square miles, there now nightly lie on their arms a million of French and German soldiers. At the moderate estimate of four pounds of average consumption a head each day—including all needful articles of diet—the enormous quantity of two thousand tons daily is required to feed these gigantic hosts, who consume while they do not produce. In a month this amount swells to sixty thousand tons. We must remember, meanwhile, that, according to the accounts received from all parts of France by the Minister of Agriculture, the average yield of rye and corn will be about a fourth less than usual. The drouth is responsible for the failure of other crops. It is said that never within the memory of man, not even in 1858, has the Loire been so low as at this moment. Of course this state of things operates like a two-edged sword that cuts both friend and foe. There cannot be a doubt that if the war continues many weeks this question of food will become as serious and as pregnant of momentous consequences as the question of men and ammunition.

Steam-boating on New-York waters will soon be as dangerous as it was on the Mississippi in olden time. Scarcely a day passes without some accident, or some evidence of danger to large numbers of passengers, arising from the recklessness of those in charge of steam-boats. The collision of a Coney Island steamer with a pilot-boat is yet fresh in the public memory; the loss of life which made the occurrence memorable seemed to partake more of murder than accident. Now we hear of a narrow escape from another collision between two steamers, both filled with passengers,—the pilot of one attempting to run the other ashore, with a coolness that is absolutely fiendish. In the latter case, racing was at the bottom of the danger. We are assured that that practice prevails to a much greater extent than most persons suppose. The owners of boats may mend matters somewhat by the exercise of greater care in the selection of officers. But the risk will not be effectually averted until the parties responsible for the racing, or for dangers which care might avert, are severely punished.

The death of Prince SALM-SALM in battle has already been announced. He was, it will be remembered, the friend and Chief of Staff in Mexico of the unfortunate Prince MAXIMILIAN. One of our correspondents gives an interesting, though brief sketch, of the Princess SALM-SALM, now a widow. He says: "When I was busily occupied with other things I saw through the window the arrival of a number of army surgeons and Knights of St. John. On a pony was also the Princess AGNES SALM-SALM, dressed in a gray riding-dress, the white badge with the red cross on her arm. She accompanies the celebrated Dr. BUSCH, of Bonn. I went out to greet her, though I looked more like a robber than a decent man; and several Knights and other strangers seemed astonished that I made my way through them. But they were still more astonished when the Princess, on seeing me, rushed into my arms and kissed me upon my mouth, presenting me them as her old, dear friend. I knew her before she was married, and was the only witness at her marriage. She is a splendid, energetic woman, and the manner in which she has behaved since she was in Europe is much admired by every one. The old King WILLIAM and the Queen think very much of her, and never omit an opportunity to show it."

While our splendid young State of California has surpassed her sister and rival, Australia, in her product of gold, in the not less valuable staple of wool she has been compelled to yield the palm to the English colony. Notwithstanding, however, the immense advantages of Australia for rearing stock, recent statistics make it uncertain whether this superiority will be always maintained. The extraordinary yield of wool in California, the rapid increase of the flocks, and their freedom from disease, added to the fact that they cost nothing for Winter feeding, make up a dazzling list of attractions to alien enterprise and capital. The clip of this year is so far three millions of pounds heavier than that for the same period of 1869, and there is promise of still greater relative increase. There is something especially gratifying in all this development of resources in California—being designed, as it would seem, to make up for the expected diminution in the discovery of the precious metal that first wrought her unparalleled rise.

The public is familiar with the controversy which the loss of the *City of Boston* raised, and the assertions, respectively, that her wreck was, and was not, due to overloading. We now learn that in the trial of the suit ISMAN vs. JENKINS, for libel, the defendant having alleged that the steamer was overloaded, JENKINS has been cast with costs, the Judge rebuking severely upon him in his remarks. It is further stated that Mr. ISMAN was entirely vindicated, and the fact established that the steamer left port in a perfectly seaworthy condition in every respect.

A correspondent makes a suggestion which may perhaps be worth attention. There were in old times a number of pumps in this City, the water from which was pure and good. But the Croton supply superseded these, and now very few remain. There is one still at the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue D, which is fed by an iron tube thrust into the earth to the depth of a hundred feet. The water is clear and soft and deliciously cold; and our informant says that during the last few weeks this has attracted hundreds of persons, eager to obtain a supply of something fit to drink. There seems no reason why there should not be more of these tubes and pumps, especially in poor neighborhoods where ice is a forbidden luxury. The relief they would afford in hot weather would be very great, and surely the Commissioners of Public Works, who find it necessary to economize the present supply of Croton, could not object to the innovation.

AMUSEMENTS.

General Record.

THE THEATRES.

The run of "Fritz" at Wallack's began before the Franco-Prussian War, and its remarkable success has perhaps been stimulated, in a measure, by the military exploits and feats of *Fritz's* compatriots. However this may be, sixty nights is an uncommonly fine run for a drama brought out in the Summer season, and Mr. MOSS, Mr. EMMET, and the author, have good reason to plume themselves on so exceptional an achievement. We observe that the public are cautioned that they can see this popular play for but a few nights more, owing to the approaching opening of the regular Winter season. The remaining opportunities for enjoying "Fritz" should not be missed by the many admirers of this style of dramatic entertainment....It is only necessary to say that Mr. JEFFERSON is playing *Rip Van Winkle* at Booth's to make people cease to look at the bills with any expectation of other novelty. The favorite American comedian is drawing crowds, as usual, and, as usual, sending them away delighted, instructed and morally improved. Some kinds of acting really have this effect, and Mr. JEFFERSON's is of them....Mme. KATHI LANNER's new ballet of "Uriella" has been twice repeated since Monday to gratified audiences. The saltatory merits of herself and her admirable troupe are displayed in this piece to great advantage. Last night the charming Mlle. BERTHA LEND was the recipient of a benefit, when she was enthusiastically received and loaded with floral honors. To-morrow evening is set apart for the benefit of Mme. LANNER herself, when what is commonly, if loosely, termed an ovation is confidently looked for. The next attraction at this house will be the new Opéra Bouffe Troupe, from Paris, of whom common report and Mr. MAX MARETZEK have spread glowing accounts.

THE MINSTRELS.

The season at the hall of the San Francisco Minstrels has begun, and in spite of the heat, which habitually has a disastrous influence upon the good intentions of play-goers, the house has been filled since Monday evening. The quartet of artists whose united names have been before the public for years, is still in the foremost rank of the company, and Mr. BIRCH and Mr. BACKUS at either extremity of the line, and Messrs. BERNARD and WARNOLD in the centre are pleasantly conspicuous. Their associates are Messrs. TEMPLETON, OBERIST and DWYER, vocalists; Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD, (whose voice would not have been unwelcome in the Sistine Chapel,) and Messrs. QUEEN, EMMET and WEST, comedians and dancers. Their combined efforts are productive of excellent results. There is little real novelty in the material used, but it is more skillfully displayed than the San Francisco Minstrels even have displayed it until now. The plan of dividing the entertainment into three parts is of course adhered to, and the musical portion, the miscellany of dances and comic acts, and the closing extravaganza follow each other in the familiar order. It is to be wished that Mr. WARNOLD were supplied with a popular song really deserving the name, as none has been heard this season. The single ballad he interprets, however, is tuneful enough, if it is not very original in melody or in form, and the sweet and even tenor notes on which its words are borne quite deserve the nightly encore. The acting is as funny as ever, and the imitations of Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD are unusually good. The dancing of Messrs. QUEEN and WEST is remarkably eccentric. In a word, and without making fresh attempts at describing a performance the impression of which is not to be given by report, the representation is comprehensive and amusing, and so thoroughly successful already as to give birth to apprehensions of dreadful discomfort in the auditorium throughout the Winter.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Miss LOTTA was among the passengers by the Java, Monday....Miss JANAUSCHEK has been engaged to act in English by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....M. GAUSIN and M. LEBRUNA, both prominent artists of Mr. MARETZEK's Opera Bouffe Company, have reached this City unscathed by Prussian missiles....The death of CHRISTINA NILSSON's mother, just now reported, will not prevent that artist from visiting the United States. She sails from Liverpool on Saturday next. Signor BRIGNOLI has been engaged to take part in her concerts, and we believe that Signor CARLO BOSSOLI will be the accompanist.

New-York Liberal Club—Election of Officers.

A stated meeting of the New-York Liberal Club was held last evening at the rooms of the Association, No. 32 Third-avenue. A great portion of the time was occupied in the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President—J. D. BRIZ. Vice-Presidents—First, Prof. Louis Elsberg; Second, W. Lormsby, Jr.; Third, Prof. J. K. H. Willcox; Fourth, D. R. Lyddy. Secretary—D. T. Gardner. Corresponding Secretary—Herbert Bright. Treasurer—R. L. Dugdale. Librarian—Albert Gutschot. Finance Committee—Chas. Morse, Alex. Delmar, W. D. Whiting, C. L. Balch, Dr. F. E. Marvin, Hy. T. Drowne. Executive Committee—J. B. Wakeman, Dr. Adolph Douai, Dr. Adolph Ott, Dr. Oscar Loew, Prof. M. B. Leverson, Prof. F. H. Van Der Weyde, M. D., Stephen Pearl Andrews.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. HENRY WEBLE for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of President of the Club during the past year. The balance of the session was devoted to an able and interesting scientific paper, read by Prof. LOUIS ELSBERG, on "the classification of living beings," during which he showed man's true position in the animal scale. This paper by Prof. ELSBERG is a continuation of the subject presented by Dr. OTT at a previous meeting. The Professor illustrated his subject by means of the blackboard and numerous drawings.

Increase in the Price of Milk.

The retail dealers have decided to advance the price of milk to twelve cents per quart, from this morning. It is said the contract price charged by dairymen for the Fall season is known in no case to exceed six cents, thus leaving a clear profit to vendors of one hundred per cent. This September rate of prices is higher than ever before known in this City.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Inman Libel Suit—Carlist Uprisings in Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In the trial of the case of INMAN vs. JENKINS, for libel, in alleging that the steam-ship *City of Boston* was over-laden, JENKINS has been "cast" with costs, the Judge reflecting on his conduct severely in his remarks. Mr. INMAN was entirely vindicated, and the fact established that the steamer left port in a sea-worthy condition in every respect. Damages to the amount of £250 were awarded to the plaintiff.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Governor of the Basque Provinces attributes the late Carlist uprising to the influence of the clergy. He threatens with death any one taken with arms in his hands. The news of the arrest of Carlists by the French authorities at the frontier had produced the best effect in Madrid.

Resignation of a German Catholic Archbishop—The Tien-Tsin Massacre—Reported Death of the Earl of Aberdeen—Execution of a Carlist Priest.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The New-Cross *Gazette* says that Dr. H. FOERSTER, the Prince Archbishop of Breslau, is about to resign his office in consequence of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Times* attempts to extenuate the recent massacre of French Catholics at Tien-tsin, and deplores the overzeal of the missionaries in their proselyting work.... The death of the Earl of ABERDEEN, by drowning, on a voyage from America to Melbourne, is reported.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—A priest, who was captured with a band of Carlists, and who was convicted of having fired on the Government troops, has been shot by order of a Court-martial. All armed insurgents captured are to be shot instantly.

WASHINGTON.

Burning of the National Bank Note Company's Establishment—Death of an American Officer in Mexico—Mexican Claims Commission—Statistics of Foreign Trade—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The investigation into the fire at the National Bank Note Company has served to strengthen suspicions that it was the work of incendiaries, who wished to steal either partly finished notes or the peculiar blank paper which is used, and which is very difficult for counterfeiters to obtain. From the ashes and cinders sent here by the Company to square their account, it is impossible to determine whether any paper is missing or not. But it is not impossible that considerable quantities of it have fallen into improper hands.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER IN MEXICO.

Information has just been received here of the death, at Mazatlan, in Mexico, on the 7th inst., of Col. FRANK DANA, a native of Athens, Ohio, who has resided in Mexico for many years. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army of JUAREZ during the war against MAXIMILIAN, commanding an independent cavalry regiment, composed mostly of Americans. It was he who performed the exploit, with a dozen men, of capturing the steamer *John L. Stevens*, off Cape St. Lucas, with a cargo of contraband goods, which were turned over to the Juarez Government.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Mexican Claims' Commission reconvenes here to-morrow. A vast mass of testimony has been taken during the Summer, which will now be filed, after which time will be required by the Mexican Government to take evidence to rebut that filed by the claimants against it.

DUTY ON GOODS LOST IN TRANSITU.

Certain goods, while *in transitu* overland in Texas, destined for export to Mexico, were sold by the carrier en route, and entered into consumption without payment of the duties. The bond was given in the sum of $100, which amount was tendered by the obligors in currency. The question having been brought to the attention of the Treasury Department as to whether the penalty was to be paid in currency or coin, it was answered that although the bond, while stating the penal amount, omits to specify whether coin or lawful money is intended, yet, inasmuch as the ultimate object of the bond is to secure the Government against the loss of that which is always payable in coin, viz., Customs duties, and as the condition expressly provides for an optional discharge of the obligation by payment in coin, the object of the bond would be defeated by construing its penalty as payable in currency. The Department, therefore, held, and the Collector at Corpus Christi was so instructed, that the penal sum mentioned in bond was payable in coin, and when thus paid the bond might be canceled. The loss of goods *in transitu*, which, under the regulations, entitles the obligors upon the transportation bonds to obtain relief, must be of a character to indicate that missing goods neither did nor can enter into consumption within the limits of the United States. When the proofs fail to meet that requirement it is insufficient to justify the cancellation of bonds without the payment of the duty on the goods alleged to have been lost.

LEGAL-TENDER CIRCULATION.

The outstanding legal-tender circulation, according to the books of the United States Treasurer, today, was $356,000,000. There is on hand in the Treasury of the United States notes of the series of 1869, $114,417,158, to supply the place of notes retired. The fractional currency outstanding today is $40,067,964.

Railroad Casualties—Eight Men Killed in Iowa—Smash-up in California.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Two cars of a train on the Des Moines Valley Railroad were thrown down an embankment yesterday morning, south of Des Moines, and demolished. Eight men were killed and fifteen seriously injured. All of them were Iowa soldiers, and were on their way to attend the State soldiers' reunion.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Saratoga special train, which left New-York at 3½ P. M., was run into at East Albany by an engine used for switching purposes. The baggage-car and north end of the drawing-room car were smashed. Fortunately, no person was injured. The train was delayed here three hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—A freight and accommodation train on the California and Oregon Railroad was thrown from the trestle-work near Feat's River bridge, yesterday, and several passengers injured and fifteen cars demolished.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 31.—JOHN CHANDLER, of Salem, an employe of the Salem and Lowell Railroad, today struck a bridge and was killed.

The State of Maine Drying and Burning Up.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 31.—The weather continues extremely dry, and the country all about is suffering severely from fires. Passengers down on the Piscataquis Railroad, to-night, report buildings on fire along the line of the road, and whole neighborhoods turned out fighting the fire. It is reported today from up the river that the West Branch drive of logs, containing 20,000,000 feet, which were hung up by the drouth, are on fire.

The Illinois State Fair—Grand Demonstration of Germans in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Illinois State Fair will be held at Decatur the last week in September.... The German Fair opened here yesterday. There was a large crowd and great enthusiasm. A long procession of German organizations paraded the streets. The Italian Society also joined in the parade.... The Marquis of Sligo is in Chicago.

Fires—Flouring Mill Burned in the West—Slaughter-House Destroyed in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 31.—The slaughter-house of CHARLES THAYER, was burned last night. The loss is $4,000, and the insurance $2,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The flouring-mill of BRONKHORST & Co., at Waterford, Wis., was burned Monday night. The loss is $35,000, and the insurance $15,000.

Base-Ball—The Athletics and Haymakers at Troy—The White Stockings and Atlantics at Chicago.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The game of base-ball between the Haymakers and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, today, resulted: Athletics 11, [illegible] BUSSART, catcher for the Haymakers, was knocked down twice in one inning by foul tips [illegible]. Runs earned: Haymakers, [illegible]; Athletics none.

CHICAGO, Aug. [illegible].—The game of base-ball in this city, yesterday, between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the White Stockings, of this city, the latter were successful by a score of 13 to 4.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—The internal revenue receipts for the First District of Louisiana, for the month of August, are $154,000.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The annual encampment of the Twenty-eighth Brigade in this city will end to-morrow. Gov. HOFFMAN reviewed the brigade today, and returned to Albany this afternoon. He was serenaded while here, and made a non-partisan speech.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The King River Indians, and several other tribes, have commenced depredations on the whites of Mono and Fresno Counties, California. The Indians are reported 3,000 strong.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 31.—DEWITT C. CLARKE, member of the Board of Education of this city, and formerly Executive Clerk of the United States Senate, died in this city today after a short illness.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 31.—The grand fancy-dress ball here to-night was very brilliant, and passed off pleasantly. Five hundred visitors are still here, including distinguished people from all sections of the country. The weather is clear and pleasant.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MURDER.

Decision of Chief-Justice Pearson in the Wiley Case—Incidents of the Crime Rehearsed—The Parties Held for Trial.

The following is the full text of Judge PEARSON's decision in the case of WILEY and others, accused of the murder of JOHN W. STEVENS, a Republican State Senator, at a Democratic meeting in the Court-house, at Caswell, N. C., on the 21st May last:

After a careful consideration of the evidence, we are of opinion that "probable cause" has been shown. On a charge of capital felony the rule is—when the guilt is manifest, or the presumption strong, the party should be committed to jail; when the evidence does not produce entire conviction, but makes in the mind a belief of the party's guilt, security to answer the charge should be required. It is considered that the prisoners be severally recognized in the sum of $5,000, with two or more sufficient securities, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the County of Caswell, to answer a charge of the murder of JOHN W. STEPHENS, WILEY and MITCHELL as principals, and ROAN as accessory before the fact. In this stage of the proceeding it would not be proper to enter into a critical analysis of the evidence, but it seems to us to be proper to set out, in a general way, the grounds on which our conclusion rests:

1. Strange as it is, the fact is fixed, that on the 21st May, 1870, when a large number of the citizens of Caswell were assembled in the Court-house, at a meeting of the Democratic Party, and in the day time, the Senator of that county, a Republican, was choked down to death by means of a cord about nine feet long, with a slipping noose adjusted near the middle. The intelligent testimony of Dr. ROAN fixes the fact that the murder was done in the room (formerly occupied by the Clerk and Master in Equity) where the body was found on the next morning, with "the cord" buried in the neck, to the level of the skin, a stab on each side of the neck, and a stab in the breast. Dr. ROAN gave it as his opinion, being an expert, that the stabs were made after the blood had nearly all receded to the heart, (which accounted for the small effusion of blood,) and further, that the choking was done in that room, for the reason that the cord had not slipped from its first print, where it was imbedded in the flesh, and the slight spurts of blood on the wood in front and the wall at the side of the body, could not have made the impression it did, except as it jetted from the wounds, as the *corpus delicti* and the place is fixed.

2. As to the time, we are satisfied that the murder was committed while the meeting was going on up-stairs, the deceased having left the meeting and come down at the instance of WILEY. After the meeting adjourned, (about 4½,) and until the Assessor locked his door, about 6 o'clock, (this room adjoins the room where the murder was done,) a number of persons were in his room and in the passage; so the murder could not have been committed during that period without a general alarm. The testimony that the deceased was seen after 6 o'clock, in the public square, walking to the east, turning the corner of the railing and then going south—is unsatisfactory. There is no trace of his ever coming back to the Court-house, or no evidence tending to show that he might have been killed outside, and his body brought and put in that room; by half an hour of sunset, his brothers and friends were looking for him, and after nightfall "a guard" was set around the Court-house.

3. As to the persons, the testimony makes out probable cause, and would be sufficient to require commitment, provided the witnesses are to be relied on; that is a question peculiarly fit for a jury—how much reliance can be put in the testimony of reluctant white witnesses and of persons who have been slaves and are now citizens? This is a practical question, and the learning of law does not aid much in its solution. So that our duty is discharged by requiring bail.

No motive is assigned for this murder except "political animosity." The circumstances show it was done on premeditation, with fatal skill, and by a number of conspirators (either taking part in the killing, or else keeping watch and being on the lookout) to whom the unsuspecting victim was led up for sacrifice. Possibly at the trial further light may be thrown upon a deed which now leaves a foul mark on the reputation of the County of Caswell.

Adventure With an Alleged Counterfeiter.

Some time ago a man named JAMES FITZPATRICK was arrested on a charge of having passed a counterfeit $10 bill, but was subsequently discharged, the testimony not being sufficient to sustain the accusation. On Saturday last a man of the same name was apprehended for an alleged similar offense, and was afterward recognized, it is said, as the identical former prisoner. FITZPATRICK claimed that he was a machinist by trade, and that he lived at No. 70 Frankfort-street. The examination in his case was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. The evidence develops the following interesting facts: The complainant, JOSEPH D. CROCKETT, stated that he first saw the accused on the night of the 12th inst. at his restaurant, at No. 345 Grand-street; that the latter came to that place with a $20 bill on the Shoe and Leather Bank, which he requested to have changed; that he, witness, complied with the request, and then placed the bill in his safe; on the following morning he took it to the bank to have it deposited, and the teller informed him that it was bad; last Saturday evening the prisoner again visited the restaurant and presented a similar $20 note, which he asked to have changed. He was identified by Mr. CROCKETT, who attempted to seize him. He eluded the latter, however, and ran out of the saloon crying "Butt." He was subsequently captured on the sidewalk by a policeman, and, on being removed to the Station-house, told the Sergeant that his name was JAMES BURNS. It was supposed at the time that he had swallowed the bill, as it could not be found in his possession. The examination was adjourned until the 20th inst. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the prosecution.

Shooting Affray Between Officers and Thieves.

Brooklyn came near being the scene of another homicide, yesterday afternoon. The parties interested were three New-York burglars and three Police officers. The burglars were first observed by Officer DAVY, at the corner of Myrtle and Carlton avenues. They were then endeavoring to force an entrance to a house, the occupants of which were in the country. Failing, however, to accomplish their object, the desperadoes changed the scene of their operations to Cumberland-street, where they made another attempt to get into a private dwelling. By this time, Officer STRONG had put in an appearance, and, in company with Officer DAVY, made an attempt to arrest the thieves. They were not, however, to be easily caught. Seeing themselves cut off, they turned and showed fight. The club of Officer STRONG proved too much for one of them. Another one of them, however, succeeded in making good his escape, but not until several bullets from the pistol of Officer DAVY had passed in unpleasant proximity to his head. The third was captured by Officer PHELAN, who happened to come on to the spot at the critical moment. In the possession of the captured men a large quantity of burglars' tools were found.

Monthly Sale of Coal—The Prices Steady.

The regular monthly sale of coal was made at noon yesterday by the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company, Mr. JNO. H. DRAPER being the auctioneer. The attendance was not so large as usual, nor was the sale marked by much spirit; in fact, considerable apathy was exhibited, except in one or two descriptions of coal. Steam-boat appeared to be in demand, and for chestnut there was great competition. There was no advance upon the prices of last month, except in the case of egg. Steam-boat maintained the last month's prices, and on other descriptions there was a slight reduction. The following table shows the comparative prices of the last and the present months' sales:

	Tons.	July.	August.
Lump	11,000	$4 20@$4 37½	$4 10@$4 27½
Steam-boat	10,000	....@ 4 45	4 40@ 4 45
Grate	16,000	4 87@ 4 95	4 75@ 4 85
Egg	8,000	5 00@ 5 02	5 05@ 5 10
Stove	25,000	5 50@ 5 62	5 40@ 5 50
Chestnut	10,000	4 40@ 4 50	4 10@ 4 25
Total	80,000		

The Chess Congress at Baden-Baden.

Notwithstanding the war now raging between France and Prussia, the Chess Congress at Baden-Baden was held, and is now concluded. The victors, among a host of distinguished players, are Herr ANDERSSEN, who gained the first prize of 3,000 francs. The second prize was won by Herr STEINITZ, and the third was divided between Herr NEUMANN and Mr. BLACKBURNE, from England.

THE NEWBURG MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest and Verdict—Additional Details of the Tragic Affair—The Prisoner Held for Trial—The Murder Believed to Have Been Premeditated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1870.

The investigation into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. JOHN S. SHAVERNS was held in the County Court-room Chamber in the Court-house, at 10 o'clock this morning. Justice W. J. MACDONALD presided, and District-Attorney [illegible] conducted the case for the people. The number of spectators was large, and the feeling of interest very great. Intense excitement reigns in the city, and the affair is the great topic of conversation. The general belief now is that there was too much method in the prisoner's madness, and that the murder was premeditated, and threats of lynching him are freely uttered. Sheriff TUTHILL has taken extra precautions to preserve the peace, and the Police force is doubled.

Major SHERMAN, of New-Windsor, testified that on Tuesday evening he was in the vicinity of the scene of the murder; heard a report of a pistol from the direction of Mr. SHAVERNS' house; remarked that there was something wrong; he stopped his carriage, and saw the servant girl rush out of Mr. SHAVERNS' house; I said, "What's the matter?" "Oh, the doctor! the doctor!" she rushed to the next corner, to Dr. CULBERT's, who came in the house; he came out and said, "Mr. SHAVERNS is shot—shot dead!" I did not go in the house; was there about ten minutes; saw the Sheriff and Chief of Police; Mrs. SHAVERNS came to the door and exclaimed, "My God! my God! what has happened! Oh, my God, what happened here?"

Deputy Sheriff JOHN TUTHILL testified: Is the Under Sheriff, and occupies the Court-house; heard the report of a pistol at six and a half o'clock Tuesday evening; went down in the direction of Mr. SHAVERNS' house; supposed it was an accident; saw the servant girl rushing out; went for Dr. CULBERT; saw Mrs. SHAVERNS at the door; she retreated down-stairs; I went in about three paces; saw a man go upstairs; he was about three steps from the top when he turned and pointed a pistol at me; I retreated outside the door; saw him all the while through the crack of the door; he stood in a threatening manner; remained on the stoop but a short time; I sent for the Police, as I was unarmed; Officer FARRELL came first; next Chief GOODRICH; none of us entered; presently the murderer came down stairs; we had lost sight of him for a time; he said he had gone in another room; he said, "Gentlemen, do you want me?" we then took him to the cells; I said, "I want your pistol;" he said it was in the room, on a table; I there found it; it was a double-barreled pistol; think it was new; one barrel was discharged; he answered me readily; I first asked him what he had in his pockets; he said money; did not notice whether he was in liquor, or anything striking in his appearance; he is now in the cells; he told me his name was ROBERT BUFFERN; his condition this morning is quiet, but declines to talk; there is something strange in his manner; saw him late last night in his cell; his manner was changed since when I arrested him; his head was drooping, and he would not look up; when I examined the loaded barrel of the pistol it was not capped; I was excited, and the cap might have fallen off. [Here the pistol was produced.] Believe this is the same weapon I found in the room at the Shaverns' house, where the prisoner had directed me.

ROBERT RUSSEL testified: Am employed in FRANKLIN's barber-shop on Front-street; have seen the prisoner BUFFERN; first saw him a few days ago in our shop; he has been there several times; came yesterday; Mr. FRANKLIN shaved him; I had just returned from dinner; he took off his coat and hung it up; laid the pistol on the lounge; I said it was too heavy to carry; he said it was good enough for any one who would tackle him; he put it in his pocket; we went out, and he treated us; we drank next door; he said "it's the last time I'm going to New-York;" this was at five o'clock; think he was under the influence of liquor, as he always seemed to be; saw nothing strange in his actions; he was shaved and shampooed; [pistol produced;] this was the pistol I saw him have yesterday.

Cross-examined by Jurors—He said it was heavy enough for his use, if any one tackled him; he was in the habit of calling upon Mr. FRANKLIN often.

JOHN DOYBERT testified: Am a gunsmith and locksmith; have seen the prisoner, BUFFERN; think I saw him yesterday morning at my place of business about nine o'clock; sold him a double-barreled pistol for three dollars; asked me to load it; then seemed dissatisfied and loaded it himself; when he came in there were two customers; I left them and attended to him; he looked at a revolver, price ten dollars; said he could get one for eight; looked at several others of various kinds; [pistol produced,] that is the pistol; I took off the caps and replaced them; I know the pistol; one thing about him attracted my attention; I went in the door behind the counter to load the pistol; he followed me and took it out of my hand and loaded it himself; he talked rationally, and I should judge he was a perfectly sober man at the time; he loaded it as though he knew how; he made no strange remark, nor said what he wanted to use the pistol for; I am always particular to load such pistols light, so no mischief will result; I guess he was dissatisfied on that account; he unloaded the barrel I had done, took out the powder and ball in his hand, poured it back, and loaded both barrels heavily; this is what I noticed; no more; the caps were on the pistol before it was loaded.

Dr. LEE testified: Am a physician and surgeon; have visited BUFFERN in his cell; talked with and questioned him; he replied to questions; his answers were intelligent; discovered only a slight tendency to hesitation in him, as though he was trying to think; it did not necessarily lead me to suspect his sanity; his eyes indicated more of the result of debauchery than anything else; cannot pronounce him insane; his manner was sluggish and indolent; in about twenty minutes after the shooting I went to Mr. SHAVERNS' house; saw the body at the table in the dining-room in the basement; I found below and behind the ear a pistol-ball wound; the ball passed in and lodged in the spinal column; the weapon must have been held near his head; death must have been instantaneous; deceased had been at tea; the knife was in one hand and some bread in the other; the wound indicated that the murderer approached him from behind; it was the front room; he sat facing the street; his back was to the back room; a person could have entered without his seeing it; I found Dr. FORSYTH, Mr. POST and two or three others there; the pistol must have been near the head, as the neck was blackened with powder.

Chief of Police GOODRICH testified that he was present at the scene of the tragedy shortly after its occurrence. [His testimony fully corroborated that given by Sheriff TUTHILL.]

Mr. KNIVER, a carpenter, testified that he knew deceased; also had been at work in the house for two weeks; saw a man in company with young SHAVERNS; he seemed to stay there as a visitor; heard him and deceased have angry conversation; it was in the kitchen; the man was the most excited; he said that Mr. SHAVERNS abused his wife the night before, and his son, too, and he would take it up for them; deceased said that he abused no one; he did not want to have any more words, and went out; went up on the back stoop; called for his coat, and said to his wife that the man had a pistol, and he feared he would shoot him; witness and deceased went down the street; the man followed them; at some distance he called deceased aside and spoke to him; put his arm around him; deceased said, "All right, I'll do that;" deceased told witness that the man had made trouble, and he wanted to get rid of him, but feared to arrest him, fearful of public talk and of some private injury the man might do; the man had agreed to go away for $5; deceased paid the money; afterward the man refused to go; he said deceased had knocked his son JOSEPH down; deceased denied that; said that he shoved him down, finding that he was in liquor, as Dr. LEE said, he must keep his son under; it would not do to do otherwise; that was on Tuesday, at half-past five P. M., the conversations occurred; the man inquired the time of departure of trains and boats; Mrs. SHAVERNS said he had been selling some kind of toothache medicine.

Dr. CULBERT testified: Is a resident physician; lives on the next corner above deceased's residence; was summoned and went there yesterday; met Mrs. SHAVERNS at the door, who asked him to go down and see her husband; went down in the dining-room, spoke to him and touched him, found him dead. [As before described. His medical testimony agreed with that of Dr. LEE;] the murderer could have entered by either of two doors unobserved by deceased.

KATE KELLY testified: Was servant at deceased's residence since eight A. M. Tuesday; prepared the supper; poured deceased a cup of tea; Mrs. SHAVERNS asked her if she had seen the prisoner; she called him; don't know whether he answered, but he came in the kitchen and went right through; he came in from out doors; did not notice him much; did not see where he went, don't know, only right after he went through the room I heard the shot; I ran out doors; I did not go in the dining-room; as I ran out of the back kitchen door I heard Mrs. SHAVERNS cry out, "My husband! my husband!" I heard no words pass between Mr. SHAVERNS and this man; had seen him around that day; [here she was confronted with the prisoner and fully identified him.] Before supper Mrs. SHAVERNS had called her son and that man to tea.

JAMES LITTLE testified that he was a mason, working at the Shaverns house, yesterday; saw prisoner about the house for several days; saw him there yesterday; he talked bad language to deceased; said he had abused Mrs. SHAVERNS; Mrs. SHAVERNS had told that prisoner had a pistol; deceased wished witness to remain near the house, as he was afraid; afterward, prisoner asked him if deceased had been talking about him, and swore he would "settle with him one of these days;" that was about noon; prisoner inquired of witness about the trains and boats in the afternoon; prisoner seemed rational, and talked very intelligently; he was not drunk, but might have had some liquor in him; last saw him at six o'clock; heard deceased speaking; did not see him at that hour; frequently saw deceased with his wife; they always seemed to treat each other very kindly; I did not think the prisoner was a bad man to be about there; [illegible] he had ill-treated his wife; deceased said he did not wish to have anything to do with him.

At this point the examination concluded and the jury retired. At 4 o'clock they returned the verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of ROBERT BUFFERN. Justice MACDONALD then announced to the prisoner the meaning of the verdict, that he was entitled to select counsel, and summon witnesses, and would be examined on Saturday morning. BUFFERN did not speak, and only nodded his head, but exhibited ill-concealed but intense emotion. His villainous expression of countenance was generally remarked. He kept his eyes upon the floor, and stood in a stooping posture, only looking up at the Judge once—then with a pitiful, sad, desperate expression. Young SHAVERNS, an only child, has been pronounced insane, and will be remanded to the Insane Asylum. The condition of Mrs. SHAVERNS is very sorrowful. She has had successive fainting fits since the tragic occurrence, and may never recover from the effects of the shock. The deceased was fifty-two years old. His wife is somewhat his junior. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of John H. Skaggs, at Bloomfield, Mo.—A Remarkable Case of Partial Strangulation—Resuscitation of the Body—Horrible Scenes, &c.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 28th inst. gives full details of the execution of JOHN H. SKAGGS, at Bloomfield, Mo., on the previous day, for the murder of R. V. RICHARDSON, at Clarkton, on the 6th of January last. On the night before the execution, the condemned man attempted to escape from the jail. He did not seem to be reconciled to die up to the last moment. The scenes which followed the execution could not have been enacted in any other State in the Union. When pinioned and led out to execution, SKAGGS manifested a desire to speak to the crowd, and the Sheriff having no objection, he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF THE CULPRIT.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I want you all to take warning by me; I want all little children to take warning by me; and that mother that has children I want them to raise them, and never get them out of the way if possible; teach them when they are young, then you can manage them. This is a very serious thing. It is very true that we all have got to pay the debt of death sooner or later. But then it appears that my lot is a powerful death; it is a death that has no charms; it is one that has no credit in the community at large. I am truly—I am truly sorry to think that I have to die the death I have got to die. If I had to die by the finger of Almighty God it would not have gone one hundredth part as hard with me. But as it is here I am at my journey's end, and it is a most horrible end, too, with me. I would like for you all to have some sympathy for me. Whether you can or not, do not let your hearts be very hard. Remember, as I named a while ago, sooner or later you have to pay the debt; let it be how it may, one time or the other you have to pay the debt. When I was a boy I never thought did I would come to this pass; little think I ever would have this death. But as I was fetched up I concluded my ways was better than anybody's else; I believed as it is the case with every child almost. But then the best friends they have got is their father and their mother, and the next is their brothers. And I want you all to understand one thing—remember what I say; the cruel man will not do to put confidence in. It don't care nothing for a man whatever. All men care for is the dollar of this world as a general thing. I do not mean everybody, and now I hope it will not be an insult to anybody, but I just want to make one remark to these boys, not to the old men in particular; they have got heads of their own, and they ought to know that themselves. In the first place avoid drinking of whisky; and in the next place avoid the love of money better than you do your God; and in the next place whatever you do avoid lewd women. Them three are three things that are wrong in man, and one runs after the other. I want every little boy that hears me to remember that until he lies on his death-bed; then when he is on his death-bed he cannot foller after these things and never forget it whatever you do. I don't know but what there is some here on this ground that looks upon me probably as a tyrant as an outrageous—a tremendous man, but then that is not for you to judge, for you know not. I hope, therefore, that no lady nor no gentleman will look upon me with any contempt as disgraced in my name. I would be glad how well you may all do; I hope to meet you in the better world than this troublesome world is. This world is nothing but sinful—nothing else; one sin will lead to another. I hope this may be a warning to every one of you, that when you go home, and after you eat your supper and lie down in your bed I hope this may run through your hearts, not only one time, but as long as you live. And I am in hopes that you will teach your children to make their hearts right. I feel that I am at peace with God, and therefore I can talk with a clearer conscience than I should otherwise. I think that I know that it is a mighty horrible thing to be brought up right at death's door and stared in the face. There is none of you like me; you have no idea but what you can live probably to your old age, but you have no idea that you might be laid in the grave before to-morrow night, like I. I hope you may all take warning by this, and turn away from your evil ways. I have got two brothers and two sisters remaining behind yet; I hope and trust that this will be a lesson to them. I was raised by a man that was right, and I was raised by a woman that was always clever and kind to me; she was a mother to me, indeed; she was not like a great many I have heard of, at all; she departed this life on the 22d of last May, so said my brother, on account of grief for me. I hope that I may meet her in a better world than this. I hope that I may meet all my enemies there—every one of them; God bless them. I forgive every one of them; I hope every one of them will do better. I have loved money and women, and have been a very wicked boy all my days up. Although I have promised to my Maker in coming up that I would turn and do better, somehow I never did it, until about two months ago, when I turned for salvation if it was possible to find it. I thank my God I have a very good evidence that my Blessed Savior and the Spirit of the Holy Ghost is with me.

THE EXECUTION.

SKAGGS' last words after the black cap had been placed upon him were, "—— save my soul. I commend my soul to God."

The drop was five feet. As the rope suddenly became straight, the noose, which was not greased, swerved round, and the knot went to the back of the head, leaving the back of the neck exposed. On the other side, the rope settled a little beneath the chin, and the man's head was inclined forward. It was stated that the rope slipped in consequence of the imperfect arrangement for releasing the trap-door.

At the time the Sheriff cut the rope of the trap a violent shudder was manifested on his countenance; he leaped back and jumped down the steps at two bounds; subdued exclamations came from the crowd, the children screamed, and the women hid their faces in their handkerchiefs and sobbed as if their hearts would break. One glance at the man hanging there was sufficient for them. The men were complacent spectators. The body, when it fell, vibrated a little; when it ceased SKAGGS tried to lift his legs up and it gave him a swaying motion. His neck was not broken at all, and he must have suffered terribly for a short time. Had his arms not been bound he would have used them; as it was the extremities did move slightly. The man's violent movements continued for three minutes and a half, when they became less observable. They subsided into a twitching of the fingers. The Sheriff had engaged Dr. J. W. JACKSON and Dr. JOS. F. McDONALD, of Bloomfield, to decide the moment when life became extinct. Nine minutes elapsed since the trap fell, when Dr. JACKSON felt SKAGGS' pulse, and said that pulsation had ceased two minutes before. The propriety of cutting him down was then discussed. The Sheriff urged the letting him remain ten or twenty minutes more, or a longer time if necessary. Dr. JACKSON thought it useless to let the body remain suspended long, and Dr. McDONALD corroborated him as the pulsation at the wrist ceased. The body had not that deathly hue commonly seen at hangings, but the color of it had changed considerably, being purple. Dr. JACKSON recommended the lowering of SKAGGS, and Sheriff KITCHEN consented, saying that he depended upon them. Dr. JACKSON ordered some of the guards to take him down, which was done. The rope was lowered instead of being cut. SKAGGS was taken down thirteen minutes and a half after he fell. His neck had not been broken. The guard who had been stationed round the rings with instructions to have their guns and pistols in readiness and face the crowd if there was any interference, were ordered to fall back, and the crowd were admitted within the inclosure, to see SKAGGS' lifeless body. What a rush there was! But there was something else to be attained than the satisfaction of the morbid curiosity of the crowd. What this was was soon developed. Several persons had noticed a little box wrapped up in a newspaper, lying upon the ground, and as the body was being carried off with haste, this was picked up by Dr. JACKSON with no less alacrity. It was a galvanic battery.

THE BODY RESUSCITATED.

The body, which had been dangling at the end of a rope, was carried into an unfinished room in the new Court-house building, about fifty yards distant, and placed upon a carpenter's bench, which stood in the centre. The coffin, which had not been used yet, was reared on end, in a corner of the room. The place was small, and there was a dense crowd in it, while the windows were darkened with faces from the outside. Dr. JACKSON got on one side of the bench, and Dr. McDONALD on the other, and the body and galvanic battery were between them. It was soon evident what the intention was, and the Sheriff was not slow in divining it, and endeavoring to frustrate it. SKAGGS' appearance, as he lay upon the bench, was very similar to what it was before. There was an impression a quarter of an inch deep, which had been made by the rope, on the front part of the neck. This disappeared under the subsequent operations, but the red scar on the skin remained. The face was a little paler than before. The first operation of the medical gentlemen was to bare SKAGGS' breast, and the next to make the connection between the battery and the body by the poles and wires.

SHERIFF, objecting—You will implicate me.

Dr. McDONALD—I will stand in your shoes for everything that can be done.

Sheriff still manifests his objection.

Dr. McDONALD—You have no control over this.

SHERIFF—Yes, I have.

Dr. JACKSON commences to turn the crank of the battery, to send the electric current into the body.

Sheriff, alarmed, says that SKAGGS had to die.

Dr. JACKSON expostulated that there was no harm.

SHERIFF—My orders were to hang him till he was dead, and I want everybody to know that I do not encourage this matter. It may bring him to. "Oo-ooo-oo-o." A ghastly noise like a gasp issues from the mouth of the man, and those of the country people who are superstitious are terribly frightened. SKAGGS' fingers began to twitch.

SHERIFF—If you have any respect for me, Dr. McDONALD, I ask you to stop.

Dr. McDONALD said he had every respect for the Sheriff, and that it was right to go on.

SHERIFF—Well, you dare not do it.

Dr. McDONALD—Do you think we would swear to a lie?

SHERIFF—Stop it! The medical men desist.

After further conversation:

Dr. McDONALD—You are charging us with swearing false.

Dr. JACKSON—That man can be brought to.

Rev. W. W. NORMAN protested against the attempt, and said he would hold the gentlemen responsible for it.

SHERIFF—Well, I do, too.

The guards proffered their assistance.

Several VOICES—Take him back and hang him again.

The proposition is repugnant to the Sheriff. All this time there is great excitement, and the Sheriff is perplexed because he does not know the legal view which might be taken of the matter.

Dr. JACKSON said he could bring the man to life in half an hour.

A VOICE—What's the law on the subject?

SHERIFF (taking a common-sense view of the matter)—My orders are to hang him till he is dead. (To the doctors.) You should have told me this before. (Another gasp from the body.)

SHERIFF—The intention of the law is to hang him till dead, dead, dead.

Dr. McDONALD—As a matter of course.

SHERIFF—The law says dead. It means dead in the strict sense of the word—enough to stay dead.

The medical gentlemen contended that there was not a sign of life when SKAGGS was taken down.

A VOICE—"Dead is dead, and life is life; if he can live again he was not dead."

After operations had been suspended about ten minutes, the Sheriff proposed to allow the doctors to proceed. He said he would not hang SKAGGS again until further orders.

Dr. JACKSON—I will be responsible.

Dr. McDONALD—I will swear by God and Heaven and Christ, and everything in Heaven, there was not a visible sign of life in him. He is dead, dead, and you depend upon the men you have selected for the purpose of deciding it.

A person suggested that the doctors did not examine whether SKAGGS' heart beat when he was taken down, and that the pulsation of the wrist was not a correct test.

Other persons said Dr. JACKSON was deceived.

SHERIFF—I have done my duty.

Dr. JACKSON—You can resuscitate a man an hour and a half after, if his neck is not broken.

Medical gentlemen, after an interval, resume operations.

After a few minutes, the Sheriff again interfered.

An inquiry was made of Dr. McDONALD if SKAGGS' friends had requested him and Dr. JACKSON to resuscitate him, if possible.

Dr. McDONALD—His friends asked Dr. JACKSON.

Dr. JACKSON—Nobody requested me to try to revive him only himself. He saw me last night.

Q.—What was the intention, do you suppose?

A.—I suppose it was that he should go to the State Prison.

SHERIFF to the doctors—You did not take him down by my orders. I protest against this proceeding. I had no idea of your doing it.

Dr. McDONALD—I would swear before a thousand gods that he was dead.

The Sheriff peremptorily stopped the resuscitation business at 1:40 o'clock, and it was resumed at 2:18, tacit permission being given. There was pulsation at the wrist.

Dr. JACKSON—I am afraid the tongue is getting black.

Dr. McDONALD—No, it is not.

The forceps are applied to draw the member out, and there is another ghostly artificial groan.

WIRES CARRIED OFF.

Half-past Two.—The doctors complain that the wires of the battery had been stolen during the last interval, and think it is no use to go on, but finally effect a circuit by placing steel scissors to the battery and placing their hands on the body, thus letting the electricity pass through their own bodies. Dr. JACKSON can hardly stand the shock.

Dr. JACKSON—Don't you think it is better to take a little blood?

A.—Yes.

Dr. JACKSON punctures the median cephalic vein in the bend of the elbow, and the blood spirts upon his linen clothing.

Spectators think the arm flinches, but it does not.

About three ounces of blood are let out, and water is dashed on him.

Drs. JACKSON and McDONALD are reinforced by Dr. SANDERS.

Dr. JACKSON—His mouth (which is very frothy) should be kept open.

The crowd are very forward and press upon the doctor.

Dr. McDONALD addresses them—The truth is, if you had your dues you would be hung, and none of you would be worth saving. [Laughter.]

The Sheriff, who had had the wires of the battery in his pocket, relents and restores them to the operators.

Thirty-seven minutes past two o'clock.—The doctors are pleased on the return of the wires, and substitute them for their own arms.

SKAGGS' tongue is held to permit him to breathe.

Forty minutes past two o'clock.—The legs, which had been spread wide upon the bench, close suddenly. Violent muscular action. Breathing. The tongue is swelling, and a piece of wood is inserted between the teeth to keep the mouth open. The tongue is held by the forceps.

Forty minutes past two o'clock.—Work temporarily desisted from.

Forty-five minutes past two o'clock.—Very violent muscular action. More water thrown on him.

Dr. McDONALD—There should not be a man in this crowd (referring to the absence of fresh air.)

Thirty minutes past three o'clock.—The room is cleared, and work is resumed.

Dr. JACKSON—The best time was at the start.

The gentlemen are afraid that the epiglottis in the windpipe is swelling. If it does it will stop the breathing. Dr. JACKSON thinks it may be necessary to insert a tube through the mouth into the throat, or through the neck into the larynx. There is no tube at hand.

The lower jaw moves violently, but the doctors say SKAGGS suffers no pain. The battery is worked at intervals. It is ordered that SKAGGS be stripped and rubbed with flannel.

Dr. JACKSON has explained that the artificial gasps were caused by the air passing into the lungs through the relaxed chords.

Two men are employed to rub the body, and soon give the upper portion a livid appearance. By their continued efforts, skin is rubbed off exposed portions of the lower limbs.

A DISCOVERY.

It is discovered by the rubbing that SKAGGS has been shot. The ball had entered the right side below the ribs and came out near the abdomen. Probably a war wound.

Five minutes past three o'clock.—The right leg moves on the table like that of a clog-dancer. There are more signs of life than there were half an hour ago.

Eight minutes past three o'clock.—Left arm swings around like a pugilist's throwing off a blow. His limbs move violently, and has the appearance of a strong man in a terrible dream.

Thirteen minutes past three o'clock.—Dr. JACKSON—I wish I had some Cayenne pepper.

Q.—What do you want with it? A.—Rub the skin. (The article is brought.)

Quarter past three o'clock.—Not any worse or any better. The poles of the battery were placed in the hands of the prostrate man. The mouth continues frothy, and the muscles of the face contract.

Twenty minutes past three o'clock.—Sensibility is shown by the touching of the pupil of the left eye, when there is a contraction of it. The limbs move violently.

Half past three o'clock.—Pulse weak. The body is turned on the side.

SKAGGS now presents an appearance only to be described, perhaps, by the word slaughtered. He has been rolled in the blood let from his arm, and his clothing has dispersed it over him. It is washed off.

Forty-five minutes past three o'clock.—A little change for the better.

Four o'clock.—No change.

Ten minutes past four o'clock.—There is considerable atmospheric pressure on the abdominal muscles from the lack of air passing through the larynx.

Twenty minutes past four o'clock.—Perspiration improving. Feet not at all cold. The body is rubbed with whisky.

Twenty-five minutes past four o'clock.—Less atmospheric pressure. Pulse seventy-five per minute and weak.

Twenty-eight minutes past four o'clock.—Pulsation noticed of the carotid artery of the neck.

Five o'clock.—Pulsation and respiration more natural. Pulse stronger.

Half-past five o'clock.—Symptoms more favorable.

Half-past six o'clock.—Still more favorable.

Seven o'clock.—Pulse increases in rapidity. Breathing more labored.

Eight o'clock.—Chances of life not more than one in twenty.

The rubbing of the body goes on, the battery is occasionally applied, and the man continues to live. The doctors say if he dies he will die of apoplexy. He has not opened his eyes nor spoken.

At this point our reporter, leaving directions for future observations, was compelled to depart for Allentown, thirty-five miles distant, being under instructions to be in St. Louis on Sunday morning.

The battery used was one of DAVIS & KIDDER's magnetic electric batteries, and was not a powerful one.

Dr. JACKSON stated that last Winter he, with Dr. HAMMER, of St. Louis, attempted to resuscitate a negro who had died from the administering of chloroform when his bowels had passed into the scrotum. The negro was resuscitated, and lived one day, but died next morning.

ALLENVILLE, Mo., Aug. 28.—Reports are circulating here that SKAGGS, the semi-hanged man, has died at Bloomfield, and there can be scarcely any doubts of their correctness. Only very few persons have come from Bloomfield since the hanging, and it has been a troublesome matter to learn anything. The rumors have been as a general thing corroborated. The affair has caused intense excitement, and the lack of communication with that town has been more keenly felt than ever before. The reports lack only positive confirmation.

The Suicide of the Californian at French's Hotel.

The mystery surrounding the death of Mr. PATRICK G. BUCHAN, who was found dead in his room at French's Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, is being dispelled by the discovery of new facts. It appears that about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning the deceased stepped into HEDNUT's Broadway drug-store, and handed the night clerk, Mr. J. C. CRACKNELL, of No. 178 Second-avenue, a paper signed by himself, and purporting to be a prescription for fifteen grains of morphine. As Mr. CRACKNELL did not know BUCHAN, he first declined to put up the drug, when the deceased insisted that he was a regular physician and wished to use the morphine for a legitimate use. The prescription was then put up, and as Mr. BUCHAN received it, he in a pleasant way remarked that he had enough to kill several men, though he gave no indication that he intended to take any himself. He next proceeded to Mr. HALL's restaurant, next door to French's Hotel, being there at 2 A. M., and there also spoke of having a large quantity of poison. It is supposed that he swallowed all of the morphine, as no traces of the drug could be found in the room, and death must have soon ensued.

Mr. BUCHAN was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and sixty-two years of age, and was a resident of the United States for forty years. He formerly resided in the City of Rochester, and was a member of the legal profession. In 1844 he was appointed County Judge for Monroe County by the Governor of the State, and in the following year was re-elected to the position, holding the office until 1850, when he became a candidate for Congress against ABRAHAM M. SCHERMERHORN, who defeated him by a small majority. He continued as County Judge until 1850, when he went to California, and up to a few weeks ago continued to practice law in the city of San Francisco. A young man, who declined to give his name, called at the hotel, yesterday, and claimed to be the nephew of the deceased, and gave the above details. He also stated that the deceased was of dissipated habits, and he was constantly out at night since his arrival in the City, and seemed to have plenty of money, though none was found among his effects. The widow was notified of her husband's death by telegraph, and will arrive in the City today.

The post-mortem examination of the remains was postponed until this morning.

Another Case of Suicide by Poison—Dissipation the Cause.

Mr. CHARLES KINGSBURY WARNER, aged twenty-six, and residing at No. 1,179 Broadway, committed suicide, yesterday, by swallowing laudanum. The deceased was a clerk in the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and had been very intemperate in his habits for the past five or six years, which unsettled his mind and made him moody. Yesterday morning he called on his father, at No. 322 Fifth-avenue, to see his half-brother, one WM. S. WARNER, who, during the conversation that ensued, noticed a bottle labelled laudanum on the table, and asked the deceased if he had been taking any. CHARLES replied in the affirmative, but remarked that he had not taken enough to do any harm. He then left the house, promising to come back soon and go down-town, and did so in a few minutes, with two bottles of laudanum, one of which had been partly emptied. At 10 o'clock the two brothers started for down-town, and while passing through Thirty-second-street, CHARLES suddenly staggered and was scarcely able to walk to Broadway, where he was taken to a drug store and became insensible. Dr. A. L. RANNEY was summoned and applied antidotes without success, however, as death soon ensued. No other motive except excessive dissipation could be assigned for the act. Coroner ROLLINS granted a permit for the removal of the body to the residence of the family, and will hold an inquest today.

Robbing a Dead Woman.

ANN McCORMICK, living with a gentleman named THOMAS BOYES, at Linden, was yesterday charged, before Justice FURMANN, of Union County, with having stolen jewelry and other things to the amount of $175, a part of which were taken from the dead body of Mrs. BOYES. The servant was procured from New-York about two months ago, during the illness of Mrs. BOYES, who died shortly after. After her death, a wedding-ring was missed from her finger, and suspicion fixed upon ANN McCORMICK. Afterward, a watch, furs, and a large quantity of wearing apparel were missed. No steps were taken, however, until ANN, on Saturday last, came to New-York with a child of Mr. BOYES, and becoming intoxicated, was kept in jail in Jersey City over night. One of the officers says that when arrested she had on her person a gold watch, and she acknowledges having quite a large amount of linen, which she says was given her by Mrs. BOYES before her death. She was held to answer.

The Nathan Murder—Sensational Stories.

The recent persistent efforts to manufacture sensation concerning the NATHAN murder makes it necessary to state that the Police have gained no new facts whatever. The man MICHAEL RYAN is a tramp whom no Police official at head-quarters ever supposed to be connected with the murder, and the stories concerning him are equally false with the other one of the late appearance of the young Messrs. NATHAN at Police Head-quarters, and their conference with the authorities.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Depot for Congress and Empire Spring Waters, No. 94 Chambers-st., near Broadway. None genuine sold on draught.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c. Cards for golden, silver, tin and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BLUXOME—HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 31st inst., by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., at the residence of the bride's mother, JOHN D. BLUXOME to Miss MARY L., youngest daughter of the late Henry G. Hughes. No cards.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, FREDERICK WATSON ANDREWS, only son of George H. and Kate A. Andrews, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., without further notice.

ELLISON.—Suddenly, midnight, Aug. 29, RACHEL CRAWFORD ELLISON, wife of Capt. John S. Ellison, late of California.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, George C. Ellison, No. 40 East 30th-st., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HALE.—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., Mrs. MARY HALE, aged 70 years.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, Sept. 1, from her late residence.

HICKOK.—At No. 373 East 4th-st., Aug. 31, HARRY HICKOK.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

IRELAND.—At Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 27, 1870, HENRY CLINTON, infant son of Henry C. and Virginia C. Ireland.

JONES.—At New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Wednesday, 31st August, SUSAN G., wife of Robert Jones, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 3 P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, S. I. Carriages will be waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the boat from New-York at 1 P. M.

MILDEBERGER.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., SARAH A., wife of Thomas D. Mildeberger, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral from Thirteenth-street Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) on Friday, the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NEWELL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, MARY, wife of Thomas Newell, in her 44th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons Robert and Henry, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 234 5th-st., South Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

WARNER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, CHARLES K. WARNER, son of H. W. Warner, in the 27th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price.

Send for price lists and Circulars.

Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe will close at this office on THURSDAY at 5 o'clock A. M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 7:30 A. M.; C and D, 7:30 A. M.; E and F, 7 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

VERMONT SPRING WATER.

The great remedy for many diseases.

W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Agents, No. 170 William-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

CHARLES DICKENS: THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

By THEODORE TAYLOR,

Author of "The Life of Thackeray."

WITH

Several Portraits of Mr. Dickens, a Fac-Simile of his Writing, and Views of his Different Residences.

8vo, paper, 25 cents.

"Mr. Theodore Taylor has executed his task—far from an easy one—with taste and judgment. He has clearly had opened to him some special sources of information, and has used them with singular good sense. Anecdotes seem to have poured in upon him from all quarters."—*London Standard.*

"A record of the incidents in a career full of labors, full of triumphs, and almost exceptionally full of friendships. * * * The volume, in truth, is a faithful account of every event in the life of Dickens, social, domestic, or literary, which can interest the reader."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

"Contains a great deal of interesting matter. * * * Mr. Dickens' career is traced in this volume appreciatively and in detail."—*London Observer.*

"This 'Life of Dickens' deals with a wonderful number of facts stretching over the long public life of the great author who has just left us. * * * We have nothing for it but commendation. * * * The long and brilliant career traced in these pages is a very striking one. * * * The book before us is an example of rare good taste. There is in it none of the impertinent curiosity which sometimes prompts biographers to deal with surmises and guesses, with which the outside public have really nothing to do."—*Echo (London).*

"... It is full of anecdote."—*Graphic (London).*

II.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ETON.

By AN ETONIAN.

With Illustrations by Sydney P. Hall.

8vo, paper, 50 cents.

III.

VERONICA.

A NOVEL.

By the Author of

"Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "Mabel's Progress," &c.

8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"An excellent story, with a very palpable moral."—*Examiner & London Review.*

"Ably written."—*Athenæum.*

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

GOOD WORDS.

EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D.

NOW READY.

THE SEPTEMBER PART.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

CONTENTS:

I. FERNYHURST COURT. An every-day story. By the author of "Stone Edge." Part V. Illustrated.
II. CRIME IN THE ARMY. By Rev. PATRICK BEATON.
III. MARRIED LOVERS. By JEAN INGELOW. Illustrated.
IV. WANDERINGS IN THE DESERT OF THE EXODUS. By E. H. PALMER. III. From Sinai to Serbal.
V. HALF-HOURS IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH. By C. J. VAUGHAN, D. D. VIII. Parable of the Sword and the Garment.
VI. NOT ALONE. By L. C. S.
VII. DOROTHY FOX. By the author of "How it all Happened." Part IX. Illustrated.
VIII. FROM CALCUTTA TO ALEXANDRIA. By the Editor. Illustrated.
IX. SIMON THE CYRENIAN. A Christian Ballad. By Rev. JOHN MONSELL, LL.D. Illustrated.
X. THE COUNTRY OF THE CAMISARDS. I. The Peyrou, Montpellier—The Cevennes—Church in the Desert. By SAMUEL SMILES, author of "Self-Help."
XI. LETTERS FROM THE TROPICS. By Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY. VII. Naparima and Montserrat.

For sale by all Periodical Dealers.

Terms—Yearly subscription, $2.75; single number, 25 cents. Liberal Clubbing Rates. Specimen Number mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Republican General Committee, a primary election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at head-quarters, No. [illegible] Chatham-st., for the election of delegates to Convention at Saratoga. Polls open from 7½ P. M. to 9 P. M.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. P. FORTER, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, a primary meeting will be held at No. [illegible], on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M., for election of delegates to Saratoga Convention.
WM. C. HANNA, President.
AUSTIN LEAKE, T. W. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretaries.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to State Convention, pursuant to call of the General Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
JOSEPH FORBES, President.
GEO. E. HILL, A. DEWITT BALDWIN, Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee, a primary election will be held at the new head-quarters, Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner of Greenwich and 6th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, to elect delegates to the State Convention.
Polls open from 7½ till 9 o'clock.
F. A. CONKLING, President.
JOHN H. ALLEN, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the order of the General Committee the Republicans of this district are requested to meet at Arthur Hall, No. 208 West 14th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Saratoga Sept. 7, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
WM. H. MERRILL, Jr., President.
NELSON D. THAYER, DANIEL A. ANDERSON, Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are requested to meet at head-quarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, to elect three delegates and three alternates to represent this district in the State Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 7th day of September.
J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GRAHAM, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at head-quarters, No. 299 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Saratoga Sept. 7, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order.
STEPHEN H. KNAPP, President.
WM. GRAHAM, CHARLES T. BENNETT, Secretaries.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union Republican General Committee, this Association will meet at head-quarters, No. 181 8th-av., corner of 23d-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870, for the purpose of selecting three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention. Polls to be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 21 Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Saratoga Sept. 7, 1870. Polls open from 7½ till 9.
JOHN DUKE, President.
SAMUEL YOUNG, PETER RAFFERTY, Secretaries.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the State Convention will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at No. 1,000 3d-av. Polls open from 7½ until 9 P. M.
JAMES JACKSON, President.
WEEKS W. CULVER, ALBERT BOGART, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with call of the General Committee, a primary election will be held at Temperance Hall, corner 10th-st. and 6th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING.
JOHN A. MEEK, President.
CHARLES HEYER, GEO. H. MITCHELL, Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Special meeting and a primary election for delegates to the Republican State Convention, will be held at [illegible] Hall, No. 346 West 23d-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
ROBT. HOAG, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association to elect three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention at Saratoga, will be held in the Wigwam, [illegible], between 8th and 9th avs., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, ALEX. GRAHAM, Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Harmony Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 13th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, to elect delegates and alternates to the Saratoga Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
W. H. DeCAMP, President.
JOHN HORTON, JAMES MCKENNA, Secretaries.

CURRENT NOTES.

George M. Patchen, the well-known trotting stallion, died recently at Whitewater, Wis.

A bee-tree was recently cut at Newport, Vt., that yielded 120 pounds of honey.

There was a great deal of damage done to property in and around Buffalo, N. Y., during the recent storm. Boats were upset, carriages thrown into ditches and many lives lost.

Rev. JACOB E. POOLER, of Belleville, Ill., was convicted of stealing United States bonds, the other day, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

A learned pig at Benton, Ind., has acquired the habit of its amiable master so thoroughly that it gives a grunt of dissatisfaction when there are few visitors.

A letter from Clearwater, Minn., says that the inhabitants welcome the arrival of the trains through their children, who crowd around the cars and splash mud upon the passengers, in token of their delight at seeing them.

A young (?) woman of Hiawatha, Kansas, has raised a family of twenty children without having any assistance from her husband. It is said that she is the only advocate of woman's rights in that district.

A lady named THURSTON, residing at Portland, was so fond of having her joke that in her will she relinquished to the Governor and his successors in office, the State of Maine, reserving for her heirs a private residence in Portland and some funds in bank.

Miss LOTTIE FOWLER is astonishing the skeptics out West with spirit manifestations. When in a trance state, an Indian talks through her, and mentions names and dates with so much accuracy in relating prominent events of life that his hearers go away converted.

Some workmen engaged recently in excavations on the estate of Mr. PETER WELSH, in the suburbs of Boston, came upon a gold ring three inches in circumference, in which is set a rose diamond of great value. The inside of the ring bears the following inscription: "W. THORPE ob. Oct. 1732. Æ 38. (I B)"

The annual fair of the New-York State Grape Growers' Association will be held at Naples, Ontario County, on the 27th inst. The principal reason for holding the fair at Naples is that it has one vineyard of a thousand acres.

The prospects for an abundant corn crop in North Louisiana and South Arkansas are reported to be quite good. The cotton crop is not good, being generally one month too late. Should an early frost set in, it is supposed that thousands of acres will not yield more than an average crop.

A respectable woman was recently compelled to beat a hasty retreat from a hotel in a small Western city, because the landlord suspected that she had come there with the view of inducing his wife and daughter to connect themselves with the woman's rights movement.

Elmira, N. Y., has organized another extensive coal company to work mines at Ralston, Penn. The stock in the enterprise is owned, for the most part, by the executors of the late LEWIS LANGDON. It is claimed that the citizens of Elmira are to have special advantages in the purchase of coal from this company.

A young man recently walked from Southwick, Mass., to procure employment at Norfolk, Conn. He had with him $150 as a safeguard against a run of ill luck. On arriving at his destination some sharpers took him in hand, and stripped him so bare that he was unable to pay a week's board, and was obliged to walk back again to his father for another supply. The next time he will be more cautious.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned at Utica, N. Y., by the sudden disappearance of a gentleman named JAMES T. FERRIS. He was last seen by a doctor, from whom he sought medical advice. Having had a large amount of money and promissory notes upon his person at the time, it is feared that he has been murdered, and his body made away with.

A young man at Albany went to a house of ill-repute, a few days since, to try and reclaim his sister, who has resided there for some time, but instead of appreciating his kindness she called several bloodthirsty ruffians about her and had him beaten so cruelly that he was obliged to be removed on a stretcher.

The moral citizens of Glenville, N. Y., have been scandalized very considerably during some time past by the teachings of a lady, who pretended to be of their number, but now turns out to be an agent of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Having failed with her lady friends, she turned her attention to her husband, and he professes to be so shocked with her advocacy of the creed that he has filed a petition for a divorce.

Masked highwaymen are doing a thriving business at Pittsburg, Penn. A respectable merchant of that city, named MCINTYRE, was recently set upon while returning from his place of business, and would have lost his life, as well as his money, but for the assistance of a Colt's revolver. Two masked men, who attacked him, were wounded so severely that they were tracked, by their blood, for nearly half a mile.

A young man named CROSS desperately threw himself before an engine on the North Central Railroad, a few days ago, and was mangled in a shocking manner. He had been out of employment, had lost the affections of his intended wife, and in a letter to that young lady made an effort to explain that he would only be an incumbrance to the world without her.

Five young gentlemen of Helena, Montana, were struck with deafness on the same night, while resting in the same house, a short time since. They had remained up late drinking, and enjoying themselves, but when awakened on the following morning, were surprised to learn by signs that none of the number could hear. They are now on their way to this City for the purpose of consulting our most eminent physicians.

Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, does not appear to be a believer in capital punishment. Since the commencement of his term of office he has commuted the sentence of several murderers to imprisonment for life. His last act in this way was to commute the sentence of JOHN BAKER to hard labor for life.

A beautiful young girl left her father's roof, at Cohoes, N. Y., quite recently, to adopt a life of shame, because her habits were of so costly a nature that she was afraid of being a burden to him any longer. She was followed, overtaken, and placed under the care of a religious society. The extravagance of dress encouraged by the wealthy classes is but too often the cause of working the ruin of young girls of humble means.

A young man, named WILLIAM JONES, was murdered, some time since, at Cane River, La., by a gang of colored scoundrels, who desired to possess themselves of $400, which was intrusted to him to carry to a neighboring city by his father. Three men were arrested, and are now in prison awaiting trial.

A young lady, said to be connected with one of the first families of Boston, recently fell in love with a coal-black negro, the coachman of a friend with whom she was staying on a visit near Louisville, Ky., and it is now said that she insists on being joined to him in wedlock. Her determination has caused a good deal of uneasiness to her parents, and should she still persist in making the alliance, the father will probably adopt the old English custom, and cut her off with a shilling.

The wife of a farmer, residing near Buffalo, recently became so much enamored of a cow-doctor, who went to attend to her husband's cattle, that she proposed to elope with him to a distant State. He informed the husband about the matter, and, much to his surprise, the latter told him to gratify her little whim. It was then arranged that he should meet her on the outskirts of the farm on Monday last. In the mean time the husband persuaded him to exchange clothes, and when the time arrived for the elopement he (the husband) was promptly on hand. In the darkness she mistook him for her lover, and the "joke" was not discovered until their arrival at one of the Buffalo hotels. The cow-doctor was on hand with his own wife, and between the four of them they managed to do justice to an excellent supper, and make way with several bottles of wine. If elopements were usually to have such a jolly termination, the divorce market would soon be obliged to close from lack of business.

Bishop MCQUAID, who recently returned from Rome, preached quite a long sermon, on Sunday last, in explanation of his conduct in reference to the dogma of Infallibility. In the course of his remarks he said: "When we speak of the Council and its decisions being infallible, it is not because there was a gathering of five hundred learned and wise and able men, but because we looked for the Spirit of God to come down and rest upon the counsels of those men, so that the decision that went forth was not the act of a simple gathering of the united wisdom of those men, but it was something that had within it power, light and knowledge from the Spirit of God."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange yesterday assumed its customary quiet, no sales taking place, and but few persons being in attendance during the day. The sale of lots on Tuesday, at Cherry Hill, in the suburbs of the village of Hackensack, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, was largely attended, the excursion train from this City, in the morning, being well filled with buyers and others interested in the transaction. The result of the sale was a satisfactory one, and the prices obtained full as good if not better than was anticipated. Each lot sold was 25x100, and nearly 200 were disposed of at an average of from $120 to $225 per lot. The full details are given below, having been received too late for publication yesterday.

To-day opens the Fall campaign in Real Estate. As to whether it is to be successful or not, is, of course, a question of surmise, but the general impression is, that a better market will follow the return of business men to the City. The Summer has been a dull one, and the last month unprecedentedly so. During the entire season the sales of City property have been only nominal, but little property being offered, and when offered no buyers being in attendance to purchase. The war in Europe, it is thought, will have a beneficial effect upon City real estate, as the tendency will be that many now living abroad will return home, particularly if hostilities are protracted, and thus a demand for property being created, prices will take an upward turn. The war, however, thus far, has exercised an injurious effect on real estate, especially upon suburban sales. The latter are to a great extent attended by Germans, who are large investors in property, being as a people contented with small but sure profits. Having other claims now upon them, and their attention being attracted almost exclusively to the events now transpiring abroad, the attendance at the recent sales of country property has been limited, and the results not nearly as satisfactory as earlier in the season. If City property improves, however, as the result of the war, all parties interested in real estate will be perfectly satisfied.

During the Summer a large number of important suburban sales have been held, and generally with marked success; in fact, the only feature of the market has been the variety, quality and quantity of property in the vicinity of New-York, brought into public notice by the efforts of the real estate brokers. The success which has attended these transactions has been somewhat remarkable, as a general apathy has characterized the market in reference to all other classes of property. The following is a brief review of the sales that have been made. The month of June was the heaviest month, although in May several important sales took place: On the 31st of that month JOHNSON & MILLER sold a number of lots at Linden Park, Staten Island, the proceeds in the aggregate amounting to over $82,000. Several large sales of New-Jersey property were also made under the direction of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER.

In June, sales as follows were completed: At the Exchange, June 1 and 2, the Dyckman property was disposed of. The auction was conducted by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., D. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, and the result of the sale was eminently satisfactory. The lots are located on the island, between Broadway and the Harlem River, at Two Hundred and Sixth-street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City. Nine hundred and three city-sized lots in all were sold, at an average of nearly $500 per lot—the total amount received being over $425,000. It is rumored that, during the coming Fall season, another section of property in this vicinity will be divided up into lots, and offered to the public on terms similar to those under which the first sale was made. June 4, at Passaic, N. J., the MELLICK BROTHERS sold 175 lots, the receipts amounting to $25,615. June 7, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY sold 130 lots at Flushing, Long Island, for $34,194. June 18, first of the Grand Park sales at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, took place under the direction of S. DINGEE. Eighty-four lots were disposed of, averaging $1,426 per lot, or a total of $119,760. June 21, at Greenville, N. J., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. sold 75 lots at an average of $350 per lot, and on the 22d the same firm disposed of 300 lots at Paterson, N. J., at an average of $100 per lot. On the last-named day, (June 22,) A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. had an auction at Corona, N. J., at which 29 lots were sold, at an average of $450 apiece. June 25, MALLORY & BLACKWELL sold 20 plots of ground at Tarrytown for $46,000, each plot containing about three city lots. On the same day, the MELLICK BROTHERS sold 154 lots at Lake View, N. J., for $30,000; and also, on the same day, JOHNSON & MILLER held their successful sale at Linden Park, Staten Island, selling over 400 lots at an average of $300 per lot. June 29, the business of the month in this class of property was closed, A. D. MELLICK, JR., and BRO. selling 30 lots at Chatham, N. J., at extremely good prices.

During the month of July the following were the most important sales: On the 6th the second of the Grand Park sales took place under the direction of JOHNSON & MILLER; 103 lots were sold at an average of $775 per lot, the aggregate being $79,725. July 7, at Cresskill, N. J., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER sold a large number of lots, the total receipts amounting to $34,685. July 9, JAMES M. MILLER disposed of fifty-five lots at Huguenot Park, in Westchester County, for $66,315. July 26, at West New-Brighton, JOHNSON & MILLER sold sixty lots at an average of from $90 to $620 apiece; and on the 28th, the third and last of the Grand Park sales was held, the auctioneers on this occasion being A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., E. H. LUDLOW & CO., and A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. The last sale was a very large one, ninety-five villa plots being disposed of, bringing in the aggregate $307,220.

During the last month (August) but little business has been done, the only sales worthy of note being those at Carlstadt, N. J., and New-Brunswick, in the same State, both under the direction of JOHNSON & MILLER. The details of both these transactions have been given so recently that a repetition would be useless. The sale by the MELLICK BROTHERS, at Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, has been already referred to. The above comprise the principal events of the season, without regard to City or other property sold at the Exchange, or making any allusion to the disposition of Brooklyn property. The results speak for themselves. It is understood that several large sales of suburban property are already projected, to take place ere long, the particulars of which will soon be made public.

Summary of Sales Tuesday.

HACKENSACK, N. J., (CHERRY HILL.)

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., and Bro.

12 lots corner Cherry Hill-av. and North 1st-st., each	[illegible]
4 lots on North 1st-st., each	225
6 lots adjoining last on east, each	225
9 lots adjoining last, each	190
5 lots s. s. Cherry Hill-av., each	160
10 lots adjoining on the north, each	115
8 lots adjoining on the north, each	135
5 lots adjoining on the north, each	142
5 lots adjoining on the north, each	140
12 lots corner Cherry Hill-av. and Zingsem-st., each	147
12 lots s. Zingsem-st., each	137
6 lots adjoining last on east, each	135
6 lots adjoining last on east, each	137
3 lots corner of 3d-st. and Cedar-av., each	145
6 lots adjoining on Cedar-av., each	145
6 lots corner of 3d-st. and Catalpa-av., each	145
12 lots adjoining on Catalpa-av., each	145
6 lots adjoining on Catalpa-av., each	145
6 lots, corner 4th-st. and Catalpa-av., each	140
6 lots, corner of Cedar-av. and 4th-st., each	150
6 lots adjoining on Cedar-av., each	150
12 lots adjoining on Cedar-av., each	150
6 lots, corner Cedar-av. and 5th-st., each	150
6 lots, corner 5th-st. and Catalpa-av., each	150
6 lots adjoining on Catalpa-av., each	150
12 lots adjoining on Catalpa-av., each	145
6 lots, s. w. corner of 4th-st. and Cedar-av., each	145
6 lots adjoining, on the avenue, each	130
12 lots adjoining, on the avenue, each	120
6 lots, corner 2d-st. and Spring Valley-av., each	125
6 lots adjoining, on the avenue, each	135
6 lots adjoining, on the avenue, each	130
6 lots adjoining, on the avenue, each	145
6 lots, corner of 3d-st. and Spring Valley-av., each	145

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

West Broadway, e. s., 58.4 ft. s. of Thomas-st., 18.5x80	$20,000
4th-st., s. s., 106 ft. w. of Avenue D, 24x96	12,500
11th-st., s. s., 317.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, thence west, 22.2x94.8	11,175
28th-st., n. s., 205.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.10x98.9	10,000
29th-st., s. s., 194.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.5x100.5	4,000
109th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100	nom.
117th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x100.11	8,000
Avenue A and 132d-st., s. w. corner, 50.5x50	5,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	$800
Cranberry-st., n. s., 112.5 ft. w. of Henry-st., 20.6x100.10	5,500
Beckford-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Norman-av., 25x100	800
Fulton-st., n. s., 52.6 ft. s. e. of Market-st., 50x82.6	3,000
James-st., s. w. s., 111.6 ft. s. e. of Market-st., 17.3x80x11x20	
Locust-st., e. s., north ½ section No. 181, G. Bergen's map, 20x244	3,250
Smith-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Church-st., 25x100	325
Trotter st., e. s., 180 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	15,000
Woodhull-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x100	3,000

Warren-st., s. s., 314.2 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.6x100	5,800
Walworth-st., e. s., 233.9 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 21.8x30x21x30x22.2x100	5,600
4th-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of South 1st-st., 21x23	3,500
10th-st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.6x101	4,000
10th-st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.6x101	4,100
South 1st-st., n. s., 40.10 ft. e. of 3d-st., indefinite	2,450
Bushwick-av. and Elm-st., s. e. corner, 125.4x27.6	5,000
Harrison-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Walton-st., 25x100	6,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Johnson-av., w. s., adjoining Doolittle, 200x200	$4,300
Austin-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Parkhurst-st., 40x212	
54x81	900
Delancy-st. and Avenue F, n. e. corner, 132x200	3,100
Court-st., s. s., No. 25, 25.3x78	2,500
South 12th-st., n. s., 218 ft. s. of Warren-st., 26x100	4,500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Montgomery-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Sherman-place, 21x100	$1,250
Grove-st., w. s., lot 3, block 1, Van Vorst's map, 20x100	4,100
South 8th-st., s. s., lot 27, block 5, Bacot's map, 25x80	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE, ENGLISH basement, five-story house, 16th-st., near 5th-av., in good order; all improvements; $23,000; terms easy. Address HOUSE, Box No. 5,707 Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Any one wishing to invest in a valuable piece of property, has now a chance. The owner moving north, is willing to dispose of one delightful residence in a healthy, pleasant part of the City of Mobile, convenient to churches and to business—a brick building, with or without furniture, a fine Steinway piano. Many are applying now to rent, so it is a good investment. Also, lands in Mississippi and Texas; perfect title. Apply at No. 10 Washington-place.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 187 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 28 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME French cottage, with stable; grounds finely shaded; location high and healthy; price, $8,500; a bargain; terms easy. Also, building near same; very attractive Swiss cottage; ten rooms. E. F. SMALL, No. 169 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLY LOcated property of some thirty acres, with a good house, on a small cash payment; value increasing; any one visiting and examining can assure themselves of a profitable investment. Inquire of W. H. HARRIS, Montclair, N. J., opposite railroad depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—No. 119 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., adjoining Bryant's new theatre; would make a nice restaurant or wine-room. S. B. GOODALE, Agent, Nos. 7 and 9 West 23d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET—FURnished a very attractive residence in Stamford, Conn., in one of the best streets, and within a few minutes' walk of Post-office, churches and stores; admirably adapted either for a Summer or Winter residence. The house contains two parlors, library, dining-room, nine sleeping-rooms, dumb-waiter, bathroom, &c., and is very completely and handsomely furnished, including mirrors and pictures. About three acres of ground, with beautiful lawn, fruit and shade-trees, Carriage-house and stabling. Will be let to a private family for the Winter, or for twelve or eighteen months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FROM THE 15TH OF SEPTEMber next, the house of the late William Templeton Johnson, Esq., located on Bement-av., Staten Island. The house is roomy and convenient, fully furnished, agreeably situated, and in all respects most desirable. Will be rented till the 1st of May next, or for the full year. Apply to THEODORE WESTON, No. 120 Broadway, (Equitable Building.)

TO LET—THE LARGER PART OF A NICEly furnished house in the vicinity of Prospect Park, near three car routes. The house is new, contains eleven rooms, has all improvements, and is located in one of the most desirable parts of Brooklyn. The owner wishes to retain rooms, which can be agreed on, upon application. Address J. A. S., Station A, Post-office, New-York, or No. 259 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, where further particulars can be had.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, CHEAPNESS, ELEgance, desirability; mansion furnished, 14 rooms, gas throughout, all conveniences, large stables, greenhouse; six acres, elegant grounds highly improved; unexceptionable neighborhood, seven minutes from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange Real Estate Agents,) No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—TWO FIRSTclass residences; best location in the city; five minutes from the ferry; one, No. 176 Grand-st., at $900 per year, the other, No. 42 Sussex-st., at $1,000 per year; both houses in fine order, gas and water throughout. Apply to A. McL GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Darcy Building, Jersey City.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, pleasantly located on the hill, three-story high stoop, brick, in prime order; all modern improvements and completely furnished; $100 per month; references required; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 18 Broad-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND WELLlocated four-story stone-front house to let on 7th-av., near 125th-st., and Harlem. House is in splendid order, and has hot and cold water on every floor. Rent only $1,800. Possession now. Apply to WM. & R. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 286 6th-av.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, NEAR the 10th and 23d-st. Ferries to New-York, a substantial two-story brick building; 50x100 feet, with adjoining lots. Inquire of SAM'L D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Bank Building.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 444 West 20th-st., all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 55 Bleecker-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VIRGINIA FARMS AND LAND for part cash and good stocks. Send full description, price, &c. TOWNSEND BROS., No. 124 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, ON 5th or Madison av., or vicinity, a house, unfurnished or otherwise, with stable preferred. HENRY BERGH, No. 806 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—JOSEPH H. G. MCGLONE, plaintiff, against JAMES GOODWIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1870, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction on the 1st day of October, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Benj. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, the following-described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the south-easterly corner of Rivington and Willett streets, with the buildings thereon erected, commencing at a point on the southerly side of Rivington-street, formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of Willett-street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of said Rivington-street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Willett-street seventy feet, thence westerly and parallel with Rivington-street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and along the easterly side of said Willett-street seventy feet to the point or place of beginning.—New-York, Aug. 17, 1870.

L. S. CHATFIELD, Referee.

STEPHEN J. COLAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au18-law6wTh*

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.

J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.

HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, property of every description, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST

COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

S. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT, First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE

& CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau St.,

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for sale and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

No. 36 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

HOGEET & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 12 Broad-st., New-York.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME.

THE SECURITIES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

are selling at 76, pay 10 PER CENT. on the investment. They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said road; are perfectly safe, and are taken AT PAR in payment for the Company's lands.

INCOME BONDS PAY 15 PER CENT.

at present market value. The Coupons are paid promptly at New-York and Boston.

EARNINGS, MAY, 1870	$802,586 00
JUNE, 1870	748,150 11
Increase over same months last year	40,000 00

All classes of Government Bonds received in exchange.

J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,

New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

AT 85 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 23, 1870.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. P. CONNER, Secretary.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,145 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM SEPT. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,093,393 95.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.

W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 4 to 8 o'clock.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1, at the rate of SIX per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward.

Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN and Paducah Railroad, first mortgage bonds, due Sept. 1, are paid on presentation at the Bank of America.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, or at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the "European and North American Railway Company," due 1st proximo, will be paid on said date, in gold, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

N. WOODS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE

OF NEW AND ELEGANT

FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT

CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE,

AT KRIGGER'S WARE-ROOMS,

NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,

COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.

The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, étagères, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands, and other first-class furniture.

The attention of parties furnishing is requested, as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition until day of sale, with catalogues.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY, HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1870.

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED from the Quartermaster-General United States Army, I will sell at public auction at David's Island, New-York Harbor, on FRIDAY, the 2d day of September, 1870, miscellaneous Quartermaster's property, consisting of Desks, Tables, Ranges, Stoves and Pipe, Means of Transportation, Force and Lift Pumps, Platform Scale, Plumbers', Masons', &c., Tools, &c., &c. Also, 748,123 pounds, more or less, of Anthracite Coal, best quality.

The property must be removed within thirty days from sale.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

A Quartermaster's steamer will be at Pier No. 43 North River, at 9 A. M. on the day of the sale, to take parties desiring to purchase to the island, which can also be reached via New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Sale will continue until all the property is disposed of.

RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on account of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS, more or less, of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, to be sold in lots as divided on the ground.

Terms: Cash in Government funds. A deposit of twenty per centum of the estimated value of each lot will be required at the time of sale. Sixty (60) days from day of sale will be allowed to cut up and remove the material, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Government. The right to select and reserve at the time of removal from each lot an amount not exceeding ten (10) per cent. thereof is reserved.

M. SMITH, Rear-Admiral Com'd'g.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. GOLDING and ROBERT DUNLAP, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of August, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the lofts formerly occupied by said bankrupts, No. 526 Broadway, New-York City, all the stock in trade of said bankrupts in said premises, consisting of straw hats, caps, straw goods and materials, and utensils for making the same; also, the fixtures and furniture of said store; also, safes, &c.; also, all the book accounts, notes, drafts, and other evidences of indebtedness owing to said firm; also, 356 shares of the Guadalupe and Sacramento Gold and Silver Mining Company, individual assets of Robert Dunlap, above named.

FRANK FIELDING, Assignee.

Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1870.

The above sale is postponed until Friday, Sept. 2, at the same hour and place.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, MIRRORS, BEDDING, &c.,

AT RESIDENCE, NO. 22 WEST 42D-ST.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of residence No. 22 West 42d-st., near 5th-av. Furniture was all made by Marcotte, and is in fine order. Carpets, bedding, gas-fixtures, &c. Sale commences in the kitchen.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,500 packages Malaga raisins.
200 boxes Valencia raisins.
607 boxes Guava jelly and marmalade.
50 boxes Neufchâtel almond candy.
310 boxes fresh Palermo lemons.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bookcases, velvet and other carpets; also, rose-wood piano, mirrors, &c.

W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF orchids, or air-plants, India-rubber trees, tree ferns, dragon plants, aloes, azaleas, cactus, caladiums, camellias, jessamines and lilium auratums, in bloom, &c., &c. YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell the above at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 9 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—I own interest in one of the best silver mines of the day, developing, &c., near Georgetown, Colorado; can satisfy you of its undoubted value as a good investment and a paying one; best of references given; I wish to sell one-half of it very cheap for cash. Address my attorneys, TOWNSEND BROS., No. 124 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 262 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine and make ladies' and children's under-clothing; best City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 323 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant, giving satisfactory reference, a position in a family of wealth and refinement, residing near the City, to assist a lady in housekeeping and sewing; no objection to light chamber-work; only Americans need apply. Address Miss HENDERSON, Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester-st., between Chrystie-st. and the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a competent seamstress, and can operate on all kinds of sewing-machines, and would wait on a lady, or would assist in light chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 462 6th-av., near 27th-st. Ring the upper bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, who has had twenty-three years' experience in this country, a situation in a private family; understands pastries, jellies, preserves, &c.; no objection to country. Apply at No. 245 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 230 4TH-av., situations for a large number of well-recommended cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids; also, young girls as nurses, waitresses, house-workers; City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference from last employers. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, jellies and ice-creams; all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 East 59th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; perfectly competent to take the entire charge and to do the marketing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 116 West 19th-st., rear house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; will do the plain washing; willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Address No. 223 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN to do chamber-work and assist the washing, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family. Excellent City references. No. 291 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 239 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do general house-work in a respectable Protestant family of two or three. Apply at No. 15 Laight-st., near Canal.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl, accustomed to work for a French dressmaker; City reference. Apply at No. 216 East 12th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTAble woman at her house, or would go out by the day; understands fluting thoroughly. Apply at No. 223 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, to engage with a family as first-class nurse, or chamber-maid and plain sewer; is fond of children. Call at No. 265 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as a first-class cook; good City reference. No. 219 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A PLACE AS LAUNdress; has good reference. Apply at No. 149 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, work in families, by the day. Call, or address No. 230 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, waitress; excellent City reference from last employer. Call at 204 West 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

THE FAMILY.—A WIDOW LADY (AMERican) of refinement and education, capable of directing the household of a gentleman, the management of children, or matronizing young ladies, would confer with parties who may be in a condition to entertain this notice; unexceptionable reference given. Address Mrs. ——, Box No. 4,746 New-York Post-office.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD DESIRE a first-class situation for a very superior American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; references unexceptionable. Apply by letter, giving address, to Box No. 1,408 Post-office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 240 4TH-AV., corner 20th-st., excellent situations ready in families returning to the City, for ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, general work, &c., both Protestant and Catholic.

ATTENTION!—FAMILIES RETURNING to the City can be suited with the best of servants at Magnificent Office, No. 132 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

WASHING WANTED.—A FEW YOUNG men can have their washing done in the neatest manner at No. 241 East 22d-st. Best of reference given.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS help, and first-class help wanting good situations, may apply at the French office, No. 400 5th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a well experienced man; first-class reference can be given. Can be seen at stable, No. 17 East 27th-st., where he has lived for the past six years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; one who understands his business, and can give satisfactory reference from last employer. Call or address Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; he perfectly understands his business; has the very best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred; good reference. Address J. Q., Box No. 221 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, an experienced house-keeper and nurse, to take the entire care of a child eight months old; one that has experience in directing servants; must have first-class reference. Address E., Box No. 134 Times Office, with full name, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN. MUST HAVE the best recommendations and thoroughly understand his business; cleanliness, honesty and sobriety required. Apply at No. 113 Pearl-st., Sept. 1, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 230 4TH-av., all experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, professed cooks and cooks of all kinds; young girls, house-workers, laundresses, for families returning to the City or country.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also, a chambermaid and waitress; must have good City reference; none but Protestants need apply, at No. 12 West 58th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A NURSE TO GO INTO THE country, a Protestant about 30, English or Scotch preferred. Apply on Thursday and Friday, between 10½ and 12 o'clock, at No. 87 5th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to do the house-work for a family of three; must be a good washer and ironer; good wages. Apply, between 9 and 2, at 234 West 45th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AMERICAN LADY as working housekeeper; also, a smart young woman to travel to California. Apply with reference at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.—Wanted, servants, both experienced and girls lately landed for excellent situations, in City and country.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN; AN artist as Trimmer, and a few good Milliners, can find employment by applying to C. M. OLNEY & CO., No. 30 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO CAN TAKE testimony well. Apply at No. 97 Chambers-st., Room No. 5.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.

Distribution of $8,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the Science of Man.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

REMOVAL.

LORD & TAYLOR

Beg to announce to the public that, previous to removing to their new stores,

Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

They will sell,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, AUG. 22,

At their present location,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

Altogether Regardless of Cost,

The whole of their

Stock of Goods.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER THEIR

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH NOVELTIES AND STAPLES

for the

FALL SEASON,

comprising full lines in all the departments,

PURCHASED IN EUROPE

under the depressing influences of the war, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

All of which will be offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

Among our Old Stock are

300 pieces Printed Alpacas at 12½c., reduced from 22c.

200 pieces Check Poplins at 15c., reduced from 25c.

THIS SALE

presents an opportunity to purchasers to get

IMMENSE BARGAINS

which is seldom offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S

GRAND OPENING OF

THE EARLY AUTUMN STYLES FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

The Fall and Winter mammoth Bulletin of Fashions also ready.

FALL HATS THIS DAY.—LADIES' Fall Hats, new styles, at $5 and $6, worth $12—bargains. Straw Hats and Feathers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 567 Broadway, upstairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 13th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.

Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, Surviving General Partner.

A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON, Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MORAN & MURRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEODORE T. MORAN,

BYRON MURRAY, JR.

New-York, 31st August, 1870.

B. MURRAY, JR., will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 38 Pine-st.

SEPT. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between ERICK R. JACKSON and WILLIAM S. ALLEN, styled and known as the Jackson Felt and Gravel Roofing Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ERICK R. JACKSON.

WILLIAM S. ALLEN.

ERICK R. JACKSON will settle up the business for the firm to date.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of MANNING & DE FOREST is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

JOHN B. MANNING.

ALBERT H. DE FOREST.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1870.

The business of the late firm of MANNING & DE FOREST will be continued by Mr. JOHN B. MANNING at the same place, No. 3 Broad-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by the death of Mr. GOTTFRIED KNOOP, our late junior partner, his interest in the firm of KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO., of the City of New-York, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1870. The surviving members of said firm will continue the business under the same firm name.

KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,

MAHLON APGAR,

SAMUEL TOOKE.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER L. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE L. NEVIUS,

JOHN F. NEVIUS,

Executors, &c.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 31 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of June, 1870.

SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.

je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of March, 1870.

JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor.

mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 738 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of March, 1870.

JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor.

mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.

ROBERT W. BOOTMAN, Administrator, &c.

je23-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, &c., and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 15, 1870.

HUGH SMITH,

J. M. SWEENY, Commissioners.

WM. M. TWEED, Jr.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8 to [illegible] up to [illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ITALY, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, GRECE, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRECE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 8 A. M.
Passage in Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Antwerp, Londonderry and Glasgow, $28 currency.
STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every Saturday, calling at Southampton on board passengers.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Cabin passage, $65 and $70, currency.
Steerage passage $28, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND BELFAST.
Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America by the fortnightly, monthly, or weekly steamers of the Anchor Line.

"ANCHORIA" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat. Sept. 3	Persia	Wed. Sept. 7
Indiana	Sat. Sept. 10	Iowa	Wed. Sept. 21
Latania	Sat. Sept. 17	Scotia	Wed. Oct. 5
Columbia	Sat. Sept. 24	Britannia	Wed. Oct. 12
Europa	Sat. Oct. 1	Iowa	Wed. Nov. 2
Cameronia	Sat. Oct. 8	Caledonia	Wed. Nov. 23

CITY OF LONDON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, GLASGOW OR LONDONDERRY.
First Cabin, $80 and $85, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Intermediate, $60, including wine, bed and bedding.
Steerage passage, $28 currency.
Children between 1 and 8 years, half price; under 1 year, $5.
Children in steerage, free.
Steerage passengers provided with bedding, cooking utensils, and provisions for the voyage.
Steerage passage prepaid, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply to the Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Scotia, Wed., Sept. 7 | Cuba, Wed., Sept. 28
Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 15 | Africa, Thurs., Oct. 6
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 21 | Asia, Wed., Oct. 12
Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 29 | China, Wednesday, Oct. 19
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 5 | Persia, Saturday, Oct. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin tickets, $5 extra.
Return tickets, first cabin, $180, gold; second cabin, $120, gold.
By the Thursday and Tuesday steamers.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets, first cabin, $140, gold. Second cabin, $100, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to Boston and all parts of America at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at the Company's Office, 2 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER.....Sept. 14, at 9 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WORDEN.....Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRYER.....Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GERRY.....Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DARIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSIN.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $100 and $70.
Steerage passage, $30, including wine.
American travelers coming to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the British Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax.)
.....Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Wednesday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, (single berth) $75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$80 | To London.....35
To Halifax, N. S.....20 | To Halifax, N. S.....15
Tickets can be purchased here by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $195 to $170. Steerage. $65.
Gold included in lieu of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central America and both Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 20.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Oct. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THRESPLAND, Nov. 20.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River:
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VANSICE.....Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. A. R. DEAN.....Sept. 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. P. ADAMS.....Sept. 15
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE STEAMER CO-LUMBIA, for Havana, will sail Saturday, Sept. 3, at 12 M., instead of Thursday, Sept. 1, as it was previously advertised. S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamer
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TURRERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKES, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. NORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M. Freight taken as through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 34 Liberty-st.
The steam-ship —— will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 3 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 158 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier 8 N. R.—The fast and favorite Steamer Reid will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning leaves Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply on different piers.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Persons or parties going to Europe on the Continent of Europe, who desire to have their tickets, should never leave Paris with one; their convenience is promoted by relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles of changing from train to train, and transfering of baggage, by the porters, the best and most convenient, in preference to the trouble from interpreters, and the liability of delay, to which they are exposed in foreign parts of the Continent. Continental and European tickets, and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue de l'Ancien, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Under the sanction of the authorities, indispensable to travelers, and for sale by A. R. MONTE, Passport Agent, No. 208 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND GENERAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, TUESDAY, Sept. 6, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 34 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NORDSTROM, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M.
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 13 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 6, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 5 and 6 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 24 W. 13TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
SITE,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course includes the branches belonging to a thorough education, viz.: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES, NATURAL SCIENCES, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Astronomy, Drawing, Music, Elocution, Fencing and Gymnastics. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, BATHS, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
BENJAMIN F. ALLEN, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.
Offers superior educational advantages and unusually moderate accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.
From the Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D.
A personal acquaintance with Mr. Hazeltine and the work of his institution, enables me to recommend his school with the utmost cordiality to the patronage of all who wish to provide their daughters with the advantages of a sound, thorough instruction, and with the comforts of a delightful Christian home.
DANIEL W. POOR.

MISS CORNTOUX'S,
NO. 21 WEST 47TH-ST.
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The previous school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
AN EXCLUSIVELY French department (for French and German, if desired) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by itself as above.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 26. Graduating course for modern languages, French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LIBSON, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 359 Madison-av., corner 45th-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 36 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 45TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rosa Champney.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK AVE. AND 37TH-ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. R. S. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 22 West 16th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

THE SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 149 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept 5. Tuition free to all who desire to enjoy the peculiar advantages of this institution. Apply from 9 till 3 to the Principal, HENRY W. DUNSKEE, or to a committee of the Trustees:
THOMAS JEREMIAH, Chairman,
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary,
WILLIAM WOOD,
CALVIN P. KNOX,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
FREDERICK T. LOCKE,
JOHN R. BUSSELL.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at No. 59 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, 21st September. Circulars can be procured at the music store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principals at Mamaroneck.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school is limited as to number. Opens Wednesday, Sept. 14. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its 27th session, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, M. Address Rev. R. BOLTON, Terms, $500 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 146 Broadway.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 14. For circulars write as above, or to BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 612 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, STONY POINT, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, KINGSTON, N. Y.—Boarding school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $250 per year. R. A. LAW FORT, A. M., Principal.

MISS GLESNER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 320 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 28.

MORGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FREEHOLD, N. Y., (Genesee Co.)
CHARLES D. MURRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Hackensack, N. J. Rev. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long established and unsurpassed in its facilities for a thorough and accomplished education. Rev. C. C. STEAR, Prin.

MISS BRIDGE'S BOARDING SCHOOL TO THE late Mrs. The Misses Hall, will commence a school for young ladies and children at No. 48 E. 27th-st., on the morning WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., 35 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River R. R. Opens Sept. 5. Thoroughness. LAVAL LETTS WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 8th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, Mrs. Hester GRAHAM, Sept. 22, 1870.

GERMAN LESSONS FOR THREE Evenings in the week desired by a gentleman. Address, with terms and particulars, M., Box No. 4,026 Post-office.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.—WM. H. BLEGGETT'S school, No. 1,414 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 204 East 16th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 23d-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS BRANE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 112 West 45th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

BUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 427, 429, 431, 6th-av.,
And corner 26-st. and 126th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 12, and on 6th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, Pg. D., President.

DOLEMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 870 Broadway, corner 19th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 192 Jerusalem-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and of unexcelled ability.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present at examination on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. BATON, No. 180 Clinton-pl.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 629 BROADWAY, near No. 12 4th-st.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory office,
No. 629 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Beslie, Jersey City; Chief Justice Hunt, Rev. W. Ballantine, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly St. Christopher's school,)
Rev. J. BROOKS BRIDGEN GIBSON, A. M., Principal.
The next year will begin Sept. 22.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. E. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms $350 per annum. Music and French are only extras.

MISS HAYNES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, No. 373 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 1 Washington-square, New-York.
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS E. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 21. Number of pupils limited.—Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 305 West 34th-st.
MRS. R. FERNALD, PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 1,057 Broadway, near 24-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 25 West 31st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 108 East 35th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 5.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Assaying, Mechanics, Drawing, French, German, and other languages. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Chemist and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to O. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 43 and 45 Montague-st., (late Nos. 128 and 130,) The Fall term of the twenty-first year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 12. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, Metallurgical, Chemical and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DREWE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Instituted A. D. 1785, 5 West 48th-st., corner Fifth-av. REV. HENRY C. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870, boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the Principal's, Dr. Chapin's, Dr. Barnard's, Col. Cutter's, 846 Broadway; Bunnell's, No. 479 Broadway, and at the school.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and American schools. Special attention given to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Prof. Rudolf Lewis Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" for boys, 15 to 18 years, opens Sept. 5, at 1 W. 42d-st. (removed from 6 W. 40th-st.) N. B.—Private vacation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school, 1,420 B'way, c. 40th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. Cox, Prin., 10 W. 42d-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, (ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies,) Nos. 1,307 and 1,309 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

J. R. BORDEN'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,257 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. R. MORSE, No. 697 Broadway.

MESSRS. F. W. SCHERMERHORN & C. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 10th of September, No. 62 Grand-st. For circulars or catalogues apply at 34 E. 17th-st.

MME. O. HEARN, NO. 729 MADISON-av., New-York, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN RACHULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL reopen at No. 600 Fifth-av., between 44th and 45th-sts., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three vacancies left. Circulars at book-stores of Mitchell & Sorine, 416 Broadway, and at the school.

GREENWICH, CONN.—12 BOYS UNDER 12 years of age; refined home-life with superior school advantages; special attention given to personal habits, manners and accomplishments; $600 per year; opens Sept. 14. HARRY PECK.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 26 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens the seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 12.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by MLLE. TARDIVEL, No. 130 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unexcelled accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 7 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 6 East 45th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

DR. BREYER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Pupils can be boarded, No. 103 Boarding.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME; PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Metropolitan Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 18 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN. For boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. S. D. GARDNER.

THE CHELTON HILL SCHOOL FOR Boys, Matteuck, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address the Principal, Rev. A. R. BOWN, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 680 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able teachers in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Nov. Dr. and Mrs. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

EDUCATED FRENCH AND ENGLISH school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 12, at No. 122 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

H. C. SYMONDS'
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will open SEPT. 15.
$400 per annum.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Reopening of GOLDSMITH'S College at half prices, viz.: Scholarship for Penmanship and Book-keeping, thorough course, reduced from $60 to $30. Apply this day at the rooms, Bostwick Building, 4th-av. and 23d-st. OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 14TH-ST.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to be thoroughly English education with the practical knowledge of the French and German languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Misses Tardivel, under the care of Professors E. E. Millard and F. L. Barron, offer special advantages to those who wish to make music a leading study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a refined home. Applications can be made at the above address.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GLENN'S FALLS, NEW-YORK.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School.
This Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Pupils can be boarded in the family. Very superior advantages are offered in the Drawing, Painting and Musical Departments.
To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous terms are offered. For circulars or further information address the Principal,
Miss A. TAYLOR, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers special advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limit of number of boarders. For full prospectus, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 48 WEST 38TH-ST.
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 64 Fourteenth-st., corner of Fifth-av., Brooklyn, E. D., New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GESCKE & KOESSLER'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 307 AND 81 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 8½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, painting, music, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys which has to be visited to be seen, preparing for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.
The first-class boarding school for young ladies, No. 273 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., will open Sept. 19.
M. GIRAUD, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 109, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young misses and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss W. W. MINGALE, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 32 East 49th-st., will open its 69TH YEAR, begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply to the Principals,
R. R. CAMPBELL, A. R. FRASER.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 29 West 35th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—8 WEST 17TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENC

ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

A Cordial Welcome Home—Reception at St. Patrick's Cathedral—Address by Rev. Dr. Preston—Response by the Archbishop—Imposing Ceremony.

One of the most imposing ceremonies ever seen within the walls of St. Patrick's Cathedral, renowned for the manner in which all ceremonies of the Catholic Church are there gotten up, took place yesterday, the occasion being the solemn reception of Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey on his return from the Ecumenical Council. The affair was strictly in accordance with the Roman rubric. The sacred edifice was filled to repletion, many of the attendants being ladies and gentlemen of other denominations. Among the prominent citizens present were Mayor Hall, City Judge Bedford, Judge Dowling, Police Commissioner Brennan, Hon. J. B. Nicholson, of the Charities and Correction Commission, and several others. The admission was by invitation tickets. Among the clergymen present were Rev. Fathers Hecker, Curran, Clowry, McGlynn, McCarthy, Birtsall, Mooney, [illegible], Duranquet, and about 150 others, many of them from distant parts of the archdiocese. The high altar was lighted up with exceeding magnificence. A vast number of wax candles were arranged on either side of the tabernacle, rising, ledge after ledge, in rows of illumination, while, from the top of the tabernacle, extending downward diagonally across the altar, and reaching to the furthest corner of the upper step thereof, was another row of lights, fixed on [illegible], and terminating at either end in a candelabra. Interspersed with the lights were numerous vases of natural flowers, and on both sides of the altar were two high pyramids of white roses in a ground of green. One of similar character flanked the lights at the upper ledge, on either side, and two others occupied niches in the wall dividing the sanctuary from the vestry on both sides of the altar. Over the Archbishop's throne, on the gospel side of the altar, were pendant green wreaths, dotted with white flowers. In front of the choir gallery was a floral inscription, "*Ad multos annos*," composed of pink roses on a ground of white ones, the whole being bordered with green leaves. In front of the sanctuary were placed numbers of extra chairs for the accommodation of the attendant priests, who came from all sections of the archdiocese to present their congratulations to the worthy prelate on his safe return to the bosom of his flock.

When the large number of lights were lit, the scene from the body of the church, and especially from the choir, was of the grandest and most imposing description. The aggregated illumination, flashing from every point against the large semi-circle of gilded rays that forms the background of the altar, gave a peculiar golden hue to the scene, and made the back of the altar seem to be studded with innumerable precious stones.

The north side aisle was filled with chairs to accommodate the vast crowd of the laity of both sexes, who could not find seats in the pews. The main and southerly aisles had to be kept clear, in order to allow the passage of the procession, which, starting from the vestry, went up the southerly aisle to and out of the main entrance, and thence down the centre aisle to the sanctuary.

Long before the doors were opened a vast crowd had gathered in front of the Cathedral, anxious to secure places within, and when the solemn procession emerged from the vestry, amid peals of harmony proceeding from the organ and orchestra, every available spot within the spacious edifice had an occupant.

This procession was one of the grandest features of the occasion. First came the processional cross-bearer, supported on either side by an acolyte in red cassock and white surplice, bearing a lighted candle; then a long line of acolytes, similarly habited. After these came the clergy, two and two, in cassock and surplice, numbering about one hundred and fifty. Behind these was the bearer of the archiepiscopal cross; then the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, vested in a magnificent cope, and wearing his berretta, and behind him, his Grace, the Archbishop, having on a costly cope, wearing his mitre, and bearing in his hand the crosier, betokening the dignity of his office, and supported on one side by Rev. Dr. Thomas Preston, of St. Ann's, and, on the other, by Rev. Francis McNierney, the Archbishop's secretary. The procession closed with three acolytes, attendants on the Archbishop.

Having emerged from the vestry, the procession passed up the south aisle and turned down the centre aisle in the order above named. When the Archbishop reached the main door of the Church he was presented with the holy water, the priests having, meanwhile, formed in open line on either side of the centre aisle, in order to let the archiepiscopal cross-bearer, the Vicar-General and the Archbishop and his attendants pass up between these lines to the high altar. Having entered the sanctuary he knelt on a *prie-dieu*, which had been placed for him in front of the altar, while the Vicar-General, standing at his right hand, intoned the opening versicles of the ceremony as laid down in the *Pontificale Romanum*, the responses to which were made by the choir. The prescribed prayers, including the Pater Noster, were then recited, after which the Archbishop ascended his throne. After he was seated, Rev. Dr. Preston, standing at the right of the rail entrance to the sanctuary, and facing the Archbishop, read the following address, which he afterward presented to his Grace in due form, kneeling and kissing the ring on the Archbishop's hand:

ADDRESS OF REV. THOMAS J. PRESTON, D. D.

It is with the utmost pleasure and gratitude to God that the clergymen of your diocese today, in this sacred place, welcome you home. They speak in their own name, and in the name of the faithful committed to their charge, when they express the universal joy which is felt by your flock at seeing you once more among us, seated upon your own episcopal throne. They come to pay their homage of respect, love and duty to a prelate whom they revere, and for whose health and length of days they have offered many prayers. It has been no ordinary call of duty which has for one year separated us, the voice of Him who rules the sheep of Christ from the throne of St. Peter, which called you to the sessions of that memorable Council whose acts will be written in the brightest pages of history. In your person we have been represented in that august assemblage, and you have spoken for us. The faith and piety which animated the Catholics of this Metropolis of the New World, in the high honor which you have received from the Holy Father, and the important part assigned to you in the deliberations of the great Council, we have been honored. The clergy and people of this district, ever distinguished for loyalty to the Holy See and fidelity to the one faith, have cause to thank you for your part in those glorious constitutions and decrees which have so deeply touched the heart of the Christian world, and which have aroused again the echoes of Nice, of Florence, and of Trent, and have bound together in new concord the souls that believe in the divinity and redemption of Jesus Christ. We confidently predict new triumphs to the Church in her great mission of civilizing and evangelizing mankind. Nation may go against nation and kingdom against kingdom, but no weapon drawn against her can prosper. For ourselves at home, we can only say, that during your absence we have labored with more than usual zeal, that the cause of Christ might not suffer in our hands. Peace and union have reigned among us within and without. We trust that your return will be hailed by the evidences which are offered you of our fidelity to the vineyard of the Lord. The churches which have been built, or are now in process of erection, the increased efforts we have made to give Christian education to the children of our flocks on whom the future of our beloved country depends, the offerings to the new Cathedral, a monument alike to our faith and charity, are to you a sufficient proof that we have neither been idle or toiled in vain. The earnest sympathy and fatherly kindness which you have ever shown to us, bind us together, and to you in these our works and labor of love, the consolation which we can give to you in the arduous responsibilities of your office is no small part of your reward. Permit us here, then, to renew the assurances of our unalterable devotion to your office and person. Through you are we bound to that rock on which the Lord built his Church; that lasting foundation against which the gates of hell cannot prevail. We are happy and proud to welcome you as our father in Christ, as our leader in the great mission intrusted to us. We earnestly pray God to multiply upon you his graces and blessings, to spare you yet many years, that the happy tie which exists yet among us may be long unbroken for the confirmation of many in the faith, for the honor of the episcopate, and the glory of our Lord and Savior. Submitted on behalf of the clergy.

WM. STARRS, D.D., V. G.
THOS. S. PRESTON,
WM. H. CLOWRY,
EDWARD J. O'REILLY.

Having received the address from Dr. Preston, the Archbishop was divested of his cope and mitre, and having ascended to the pulpit, spoke in substance as follows:

THE ARCHBISHOP'S RESPONSE.

Venerable and Respected Brethren of the Clergy—I should be too happy, were it possible for me to return anything like equivalent thanks for your most kind and affectionate greeting; but for this I feel myself unequal, and I must simply throw myself, without reserve, upon your generous gratitude, trusting time will supply what is wanting in my poor, feeble effort. The words which have just been uttered, the place in which I stand, the spectacle I now here behold before my eyes, kindle emotions which strive in vain for utterance. This much, however, I can say; and this much, from the very bottom of my heart, I do say—that I am overjoyed—toward a hundred fold overjoyed at this scene; overjoyed to behold again these friendly and familiar faces; overjoyed, in fine, to be once more here among you, and sincerely grateful for the greeting you have accorded me, coming as it does from you, now, when I may say, I have just returned from the "Eternal City"—returned refreshed and reinvigorated in bodily health, and with a newer zeal and a higher purpose to carry out the great work to which I, though all unworthy, have been called.

Continuing, His Grace said that because this greeting had been given him at this sacred altar and within these venerable walls, hallowed by so many pleasing recollections, he thought still more of it. It came to the heart of one who knew that it was not the mere person they sought to honor, but the exalted office which he held. For this reason their felicitation on his return was to his heart a source of sweeter consolation and of purer joy. He recollected to have told them in parting that, deeply as he regretted leaving them, still he left them without anxiety. He knew that he had put the administration of ecclesiastical affairs into experienced hands—(referring to Rev. Dr. Starrs, Vicar-General)—into the hands of one who had been thoroughly tried, not only during his own episcopate, but during the years of his predecessor. He had, too, every confidence in their zeal and devotedness; and he knew that they would esteem it an honor to labor during his absence with even greater earnestness than had before distinguished them; and in this he had not been disappointed. Several new churches had been brought to completion; congregations were growing in numbers; the all-important cause of giving a religious education to Catholic children was being forwarded. He was pleased, also, to refer to the generous offerings of the faithful toward the erection of the new cathedral—offerings which were alike honorable and creditable to their generosity and charity. These things made it an encouragement to all to go on with renewed zeal in furthering the Catholic cause. They had only now to stand together, to work in union, and soon the Holy Sacrifice would be offered in their new cathedral, an edifice which would be not only an honor and a credit to this City, but, also, a glorious monument of Catholic faith and Catholic generosity.

It was not, he remarked, from any motive of mere curiosity that he went away from them; but it was in obedience to the voice of the Holy Father, which, when addressed to the universal Church, is, to all the Catholic world, the voice of Christ. He knew that their prayers accompanied him as he journeyed on; he knew that their eyes were turned to that city, the centre of Christian unity, whither so many of his fellow Bishops were traveling; that their eyes were turned to that glorious Pontiff who now fills the chair of Peter; to that august assembly, the members of which were gathered from the four quarters of the globe; to that great monument of Catholic faith beneath whose ample dome is built the tomb of the Apostles. And he knew, too, that in common with the faithful everywhere, their prayers went up for the success of the great work that had brought together, from far distant climes, the prelates of the universal Church. Those prayers had been answered. He who gave the Divine promise had been true to His word, that He would remain with His Church "All days, even to the end of the world."

A General Council, as all are aware, is nothing new in the history of the Church. There had been many of them. With the great Councils of Nice, of Ephesus, of Trent, and many others, they were familiar; but in all the history of the Church there was no one circumstance that marked it as a Divine institution more strongly, or in which it shone out more resplendently, than in the Council lately assembled. Among all the Councils ever held, there was none which, in preserving the deposit of revelation, in arresting heresy, in healing schism, in promoting morality among men, in advancing the cause of science, can be compared to the Council which lately assembled at Rome. The voices of the preceding great Councils, and their glorious and sacred echoes, were re-echoed in the Council of the Vatican. Of the nineteen General Councils none was more important, and none gave promise of more beneficial results. It was important in the great number of its members, and important when regarded with reference to the magnitude of the questions it had defined. No Council was ever so well entitled to be called "General"—none better deserved to be styled "Ecumenical." There were in it bishops from every quarter of the world. In the former Councils of the East there were few representatives of the Church of the West. In the General Councils of the West, the Western bishops prevailed as to numbers. Neither America nor Australia had places therein; and in the great Council of Trent, even—the last one that was held—these countries were unrepresented. Three hundred years had passed since that august assemblage met to deliberate on the affairs of the Church, and since then the Church had been planted, and grown up in America; and, taking it North and South, its prelates were almost as numerous as they were in the Old World. There were in the Vatican Council bishops from Australia, from Japan and China, bishops from Abyssinia and from farther India, bishops from the islands of the sea, and from countries lying near the North and South Poles. There were there venerable patriarchs from the churches of the East; there were doctors and confessors, who bore the scars of wounds received from their persecutors while proclaiming the faith. One in particular he recollected, who had escaped while Pagans were in wait to assassinate him, should he be discovered, but whom a few of the faithful Christians guarded while he made his way out of the country. These all differed in language, differed in dress, differed in social manners and customs, differed in their ideas of government; but when gathered around the chair of Peter, they all regarded him as the father of the universal church; they were all one in faith, and shouted forth, as it were, one universal "Credo." All believed in the same Holy Sacrifice; their consecration was the same, their adoration the same, in fine, their faith, in every jot and tittle, the same. Such a glorious spectacle never was seen before; such unity of faith no man ever beheld.

There is one thing which, whenever the Vatican Council is mentioned, comes up prominently before the mind—one thing which, in this connection, is always the subject of comment. This is because of the external attention which has been drawn to it. He referred to the definition made by that Council of the dogma of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff. Concerning this definition there had been much misrepresentation, and, consequently, great misapprehension. It was believed by many that, in declaring the Pope to be infallible, the Church had been creating a new doctrine; that she had been conferring on the Holy Father, or had allowed the assumption by him of an authority never before recognized; and, therefore, that she was oppressing the consciences of men, was interfering with the recognized order of things in civil society, and was making of the Pope a demigod, proclaiming that he could do no wrong. Now, the doctrine of infallibility was no new doctrine; it recognized in the Pope no prerogative that he was not already in the full possession of; it did not interfere with the regulations of civil society; but, on the contrary, contributed to good order therein. As man, the Pope was fallible as you or I, and as likely to go astray, unless directed, strengthened and sustained by God's grace. The Church can make no new doctrine; and, in this, as in all other dogmas of faith, she simply defines what is the truth she has received from God; what has been believed from the beginning; what is contained in the deposit of revelation; what was believed before, but not defined. In accordance with this prerogative, she has defined Infallibility as inherent in the successor of Peter, when, by virtue of his sacred office, he acts as teacher of the Church Universal. It is now a dogma, not to believe which is to be guilty of heresy. It has been believed ever since the days of the Apostles. All Catholics believe that the Pope is the successor of St. Peter—that he is the visible head of the Universal Church; and, as Peter's successor—as teacher of the Church—inherits the prerogatives of that chief of the Apostles. To Peter, and to him alone, it was said, "Thou art the rock." Upon him the Church was built. Now, the Church must endure forever; but how can it endure if, against that rock, "the gates of hell" shall ever prevail? If the divinely appointed head of the Church can teach error and false doctrine, then the promises of our Saviour have failed, which it would be blasphemy to suppose; therefore, against the successors of Peter the "gates of hell" cannot prevail. To Peter our Savior gave the divine commission, "Confirm thy brethren." Were it possible for him to teach error, how could he confirm them? By infallibility, then, is meant, simply, that when the Pope defines as of faith, with all the solemnity attaching to his office as teacher of the whole Church, any point of faith or morals, he is, as the successor of Peter, by virtue of the Divine promises, protected and preserved from error. In the earliest days of the Christian Church, when schisms arose, and doubts perplexed the faithful, Catholics everywhere turned to the See of Peter and asked what is the truth? And when the successor of Peter spoke, in answer to the call made upon him, the decision from his mouth was regarded as if coming from the mouth of Christ himself. He was called upon to speak—called upon to settle the doubts which had arisen—and would not God be wanting in not having built up a perfect Church, if, when councils could not be convened, the Pope had been liable to err in his decisions on points of faith?

They had all heard the discussion, and knew of the decision. Never in any assemblage, either of Church or State, was there greater liberty given to men to speak freely, to express their most earnest sentiments, than was given to the Council at the Vatican. They did speak freely, but never did they forget their dignity as prelates of the Church; never did they offend the sensibility of any of their brethren, though they may have contested against them earnestly. From his own experience, said the speaker, he did not know a Bishop who plainly and emphatically denied the doctrine of Papal infallibility. There were in the minds of some prudential reasons against the definition; but when the agitation became great, when doubts were arising in the minds of men that never doubted before, it was deemed necessary for the Council to speak out, boldly and in unmistakable language, what was the truth as received from the Apostles. The definition has been given, and now it is incumbent on Catholics to believe. Not two hours had passed after the definition was made when the prelates who were most obstinate in opposing it were as entire believers in it as any of its most strenuous advocates. The work goes on. They had now to sustain the Pope in the exercise of his office as teacher of the Church. Dangers threatened the temporalities of the Apostolic See; but no one need fear for the Church. They were all, pastors and people, one mystical body bound together for Christianizing the world and saving the souls of men. Let all take care that, neither by word nor work, they caused dissention in that body. They should be of one heart and one mind, laboring together in the Lord's vineyard. To some it was given to plant, to some to water the seed, and to others to reap the harvest or to renew the soil; but all, whether clergy or laity, were alike laborers in the vineyard. Let us pray, said his Grace, in closing, that the Lord may bless our labors—so that, when we are called to our rest, we may be invited to enjoy the fruits which He in His goodness and mercy has garnered up for us—fruits which will never perish, because they are eternal.

The Archbishop then ascended his throne, and, having been reinvested with his robes, pronounced over the kneeling congregation the Episcopal benediction. The choir then sang the *Te Deum Laudamus*, by Lambillotte, in D, after which Very Rev. Dr. Starrs recited the prayer and intoned the versicles. The benediction of the blessed sacrament was then given by the Archbishop, the *Tantum Ergo Sacramentum* being sung by Rossini. This is a most artistic composition, the first part being a terzetto, and the second, *Genitori Genitoque*, swelling into a full and spirited chorus. It was composed by the celebrated *maestro* especially for the reopening of the famous Franciscan church in Bologna, on the 28th of November, 1847, and has been rarely sung in this country. The *Te Deum* is also a grand composition, consisting of choruses, a soprano solo, and a duet for tenor and basso. The duet was sung by Messrs. Sohst and Grieschel. The soprano solo, *Te gloriosus Apostolorum*, was rendered in most artistic style by Mme. Chome, the principal soprano of the Cathedral.

After the benediction of the blessed sacrament the procession reformed and entered the vestry, closing the solemn and highly impressive services. The instrumentation was by fifteen performers selected from Theodore Thomas' orchestra, besides Prof. Gustavus Schmitz, the regular organist of the Cathedral, who presided at his instrument. The conductor of the musical exercises was Mr. Henry Schmitz. The soloists were: Mme. Chome, soprano; Mme. Werner, contralto; Mr. Harry Schmitz, tenor; Mr. A. Sohst, basso—all regular members of the Cathedral choir. The extra chorus was made up of singers selected from the choirs of the various Catholic churches, and numbered about forty voices. Among them were Mme. Anschutz, Herr Weinlich, the famous German basso, Mme. Pagles, and Mr. Shout, of St. Peter's choir.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

Last Day of the Long Branch Trotting Meeting—Goldsmith Maid and Black Creek the Winners of the Two Purses.

Yesterday was the third and final day of the trotting meeting at Monmouth Park, held under the auspices of the Long Branch Racing Association. The day was a lovely one for the enjoyment of the sport, but the attendance was very limited. Indeed, taken altogether, the trotting meeting has not been a success, and the Association fully intend, in future, to restrict themselves to racing at Monmouth Park.

There were two races on the card today; the first being the great event of the meeting, that for a purse of $5,000, free for all horses—the winner taking $3,500, the second $1,000, and the third $500. The horses entered were Budd Doble's b. m. *Goldsmith Maid*, W. H. Borst's br. s. *George Wilkes*, and M. Roden's b. m. *Lucy*. When the bell rang these three came upon the track, but the owner of *Lucy*, Norris Holcomb, told the officers of the Association that he would not allow his mare to start unless one of the judges, to whom he had an objection, was removed from the stand. This high-handed attempt of the New-Englander to dictate to the Association the gentlemen they should select to act as judges was treated with dignified contempt by the Association, who warned Mr. Holcomb that if he did not trot his mare, they would rule both himself and her off the track, a consequence he had not originally contemplated. The race itself was unworthy of a detailed report, for *Goldsmith Maid* won in three straight heats in the easiest possible style; *Lucy* beating *George Wilkes* for second money. Time—2:23½, 2:24, 2:25. As an instance of how little interest was felt in the race, not a single pool on it was sold, nor did we see a solitary bet made on the result on the track.

The second race was for gentlemen's horses that had never trotted for money, for a piece of silver plate worth $750. Five horses were entered, but only two started. Mr. Gould's blk. g. *Black Creek*, and Mr. Burrows' b. g. *Johnny*. The former won in one heat, distancing *Johnny*. Time—2:47.

Monmouth Park, Aug. 30.—Purse $5,000, mile heats, free for all.

B. Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
M. Roden's b. m. Lucy	2	2	2
W. H. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes	3	3	3

Time—2:23½, 2:24, 2:25.

Same Day.—Piece of plate, valued at $750, for gentlemen's horses that never trotted for money.

Mr. Gould's blk. g. Black Creek	1
Mr. Burrows' b. g. Johnny	2

Time—2:47.

Racing in Pennsylvania.

Williamsport, Penn., Aug. 31.—The September meeting of the Herdic Park Association, from the 13th to the 16th, inclusive, promises to be grand affair. A number of horses are already entered, among which are some of the best in the country. The Association will give $15,000 to any horse beating 2:17¼.

The Action for Libel Against Mr. Paul F. Nicholson—The Sunday Mercury and the Nathan Murder.

The adjourned investigation into the circumstances connected with the action for libel against Paul F. Nicholson, publisher of the *Season*, brought by Mr. Isaac G. Reed, Jr., was resumed at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Scott. The alleged libel was based on an article in the *Season* of the 10th of August, stating that Mr. Reed was the author of an article which recently appeared in the *Sunday Mercury*, charging Mr. Washington Nathan with the murder of his father. The editors and publishers of the papers in question, besides a large number of friends were present, and evinced great interest in the proceedings.

The case being called, Mr. Barnum, counsel for the defendant, waived examination on the part of his client, and expressed his readiness to give bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Gurhardt, on the part of the complainant, moved that the amount of bail be increased from $1,000 to $5,000. He referred to the repeated annoyances which Mr. Reed had been subjected to since the publication of the libel, and stated that on several occasions threats were made against his life. He was ready to prove that parties related to the female who claimed to be injured by the article, and friends of Mr. Nathan, had given expression to language which justified him in being afraid of serious injury, and therefore that amount of bail was not at all commensurate.

Judge Scott—It appears that your reason for desiring an increase of bail is that threats were made against your client by Mr. Nathan and some other parties.

Mr. Gurhardt denied having any fear of Mr. Nathan, who was only incidentally connected with the case—his only object being to insure that the defendant should stand his trial. He repudiated on behalf of Mr. Reed all knowledge of the writing of the article in the *Sunday Mercury*, and when this article was issued in the *Season*, he immediately wrote to Mr. Nathan, denying its authorship. Even admitting that he wrote the article in the *Sunday Mercury*, counsel asserted there was nothing libelous in it, and the sentiments it contained were adopted by the principal newspapers in this City. Since his publication in the *Season* Mr. Reed had received threatening letters, and on one occasion when crossing the ferry, he was near being thrown overboard. Counsel further stated that Mr. Nicholson was in a position in which it would be undesirable that he should be brought to trial, and would forfeit $1,000 willingly before he would do so.

Mr. Pittman also urged for an increase of bail. He too repeated that there was nothing actionable in the article of the *Sunday Mercury*, and supported Mr. Gurhardt's statement in reference to the threats made against the complainant's life. On a consideration of the question involved he was of the opinion that the bail should be increased.

Judge Scott decided that $1,000 bail was sufficient for the purposes of justice, and refused to entertain the application for an increase. He mentioned that Mr. Hullman, Mr. Nicholson's bond, had given him his word of honor that he would appear at trial, and said that there need be no fear in that regard. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pittman—If a man's word of honor is received in a Court of justice, so as to influence the action of the Judge, I should not like to look for justice in that Court. [Continued laughter.]

The Judge then formally committed the defendant, to await the action of the Grand Jury, in $1,000 bail.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The annual general meeting of the B'nai B'rith Jewish Benevolent Association was held last evening at Masonic Hall, the President, C. Waterman, M. D., occupying the chair. The finance report showed the receipts of last year to be $6,804 21; expenditures, $623 45; balance still in bank, $39,228 22; amount in the hands of the Treasurer, $86 31. The only officer chosen was Mr. S. Hamburger, Secretary, the election for the other offices being adjourned, as the Board of Trustees was not filled.

Rev. John L. Peck lectured, last night, at the M. E. Church, Second-street, on "Colorado and the Coloradans." The lecturer gave a graphic account of the condition of the country, its natural features and resources, and gave a forcible description of the character of the Indian inhabitants by a relation of many horrid cruelties they had perpetrated. He counseled leniency and moderation in the management of the Indians, but said the strong arm of the law should be used for the repression of crimes which were a disgrace to a civilized nation.

Complete returns received at the Census Office in Washington show that the Fourth Ward of New-York City has 23,537 inhabitants; the Fourteenth, 26,604, and the Fifteenth, 25,680.

Carrie Johnson, a colored woman, residing at No. 87 East Twenty-fourth-street, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, on a charge of spitting in the face of Max Scoffernt, No. 107 West Twenty-eighth-street, in a Sixth-avenue car, on Tuesday evening. There was no foundation for the report which appeared in the evening papers of yesterday, that the assault originated in a remark concerning Mr. Greeley's advocacy of the colored race, nor was there any truth in the statement that he was a witness of the proceedings.

Yesterday morning, the steam-boat *D. R. Martin*, returning to Oyster Bay, while on her way to this City, with nearly 150 passengers, was almost forced ashore near Hunter's Point, East River, by the steamer *Sewanhaka*, from Glen Cove, with over 250 passengers on board. The Captain of the *Martin* shouted to the commander of the other steamer to keep off, but he failed to do so, thus endangering the lives of a large number of passengers on both boats.

It having been rumored that the ticket speculators would attempt to renew the sale of theatre tickets, last evening, Mr. Cardozo, by order of the Mayor, has placed six of the Broadway Police on duty at each theatre, with orders to arrest all persons selling tickets on the sidewalks.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Madison-square today, from 4½ o'clock to 6½ o'clock P. M.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at Wm. P. Byrne's Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 66°; 8 A. M., 71°; 10 A. M., 78°; noon, 83½°; 2 P. M., 85°; 4 P. M., 81°; 6 P. M., 77°; 8 P. M., 73°; 10 P. M., 72°.

In the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, a discharge was ordered in the case of Michael Gerielo, an Italian seaman, belonging to the bark *Guiseppe Proto*, charged with having sold 300 gallons of wine without a license. The wine was taken from on board of the vessel and was sold to an ex-secret service detective for $10.

Thomas Flannagan fell from his truck, last evening, while going upon the Hoboken ferry-boat, and received a concussion of the brain. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Jane Armstrong, of No. 285 Delancey-street, fell, yesterday, while getting off a Belt car, at First-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, severely bruising her hip. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Gleason, a stevedore, while at work, last evening, on the brig *Mary E. Kimball*, lying at Pier No. 21 East River, was seriously injured by the bursting of a hoist-wheel, and taken to the Park Hospital.

William Simpson, a vagrant, last evening, fell into the area of a new building at Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and received a compound comminuted fracture of the right knee. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary Powers, last evening, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River from Pier No. 29, but was rescued and taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house and locked up.

Henry Herbhold, three years of age, was run over, last evening, near his home, No. 31 Attorney-street, by a truck, and slightly injured.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Connell, of No. 61 Carrol-street, while engaged, yesterday afternoon, in cleaning the second-story window of her house, fell to the ground, and injured herself dangerously. She was taken to the Long Island City Hospital.

George Guitsorp, whose family resides at the corner of Middle-street and Ninth-avenue, while bathing near Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday night, became exhausted in the water and dropped dead.

William Carr, who fell from a second-story window, at the corner of Columbia and Sedgwick streets, on Tuesday morning, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, from the injuries sustained.

Thomas McGuire, a saloon-keeper at the corner of Main and Water streets, was arrested yesterday morning for striking Michael Kilmead on the head with an ice-pick. McGuire, on being taken before Justice Walsh, admitted the assault, but contended that he had acted in self-defence. He was held for examination.

James Conlan, residing at No. 56 Clymer-street, E. D., while asleep, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, arose from his bed, and walked out of the second-story window, and fell to the ground, fracturing his arm and dislocating his shoulder.

John Murray and Thomas Harvey, two well-known New-York house-breakers, were arrested, yesterday, under suspicious circumstances, in Clinton-street. In their possession a large number of skeleton keys were found. Several burglaries have been committed around the locality named within the last two weeks.

LONG ISLAND.

An important oyster suit was determined yesterday at Flushing. By the law of the State any person can claim exclusive right over oyster beds of not more than three acres in extent, provided at least fifty bushels of oysters per acre are planted on the bed, and that it is properly staked out. Lewis Rob complained that David Garrison had gathered oysters from his beds, and he was accordingly arrested by Coroner Watt. The trial was had yesterday before a Justice and a jury. It seems from the evidence that Rob had not complied with the provisions of the law, and a verdict of not guilty was accordingly rendered. It is understood that this action of the jury virtually disposes of a number of similar complaints, which would have been tried if the verdict had been different.

An excursion train, with a large number of friends and guests of the Hempstead Plains and New-York Railroad, ran over the portion of that road which is finished, yesterday. The road, it will be remembered, runs from Valley Stream, the junction of the South-side Railroad and the Rockaway branch road, to Hempstead. The road bed is graded the entire distance, and the track laid to within a mile and a quarter of the latter village, where completed close connection will be made with the South-side Railroad at the junction, and additional facilities will be given the Hempstead public for reaching New-York. The excursionists express themselves well pleased with the manner in which the road was built, and compliment the officers for the energy displayed in the undertaking.

On account of the numerous robberies in Flushing and the inefficiency of the officers of the law in that place, the members of Post George Huntsman, G. A. R., are about to offer themselves to the Board of Trustees as a volunteer police force to look after the evil-doers of the village who operate in the night-time. The members propose to do this duty without pay, except where arrests are made.

On Monday night or Tuesday morning the house of Dr. Cox, the Episcopal clergyman of Newtown, was robbed. The thieves sawed out the centre of the kitchen shutters, which were of wood, and thereby gained an entrance.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The difficulties among the laborers of Grand Park appear to have been settled satisfactorily, and work upon the improvements has been resumed vigorously. A large force of men are now engaged in deepening and straightening the Mamaroneck and Sheldrake Rivers in view of future village operations. Mr. Wilson is now convalescent, after his sudden serious illness.

At a Convention of Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, held at Sing Sing yesterday, Hon. James W. Husted, Dr. James H. Curry, and D. W. Miller were chosen Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

NEW-JERSEY.

The indications at Newark at present are that Ex-Sheriff Reynolds will stand a very poor chance for a nomination at Hoboken today. Although he is the choice of a majority of the Democrats in Newark, yet not more than half the delegates who will go to Hoboken from Newark will cast their votes to nominate him, unless Hudson County sees fit to drop Mr. Cleveland, which is not probable. The friends of Mr. Reynolds are not at all confident of his nomination.

A number of arrests in addition to those reported the other day, have been made of incendiaries at Morristown. The four—Doty, Stevens, Dunster and Woodruff—who had been previously arrested, confessed their share in the late fires, and all united in accusing Gibson Kent, a saloon-keeper, as the leader of the gang. Kent's motive is supposed to have been a feeling of revenge, the City Council having refused to give him a license. These men acknowledged having been the authors of no less than seven different fires, and it is probable that they may implicate the authors of previous fires. Wm. Stout, the bar-tender of Kent's saloon, and a man named Smith, have been arrested. Kent was arrested and held in $25,000 bail. The detectives have worked diligently to break up this gang, and are now in a fair way to secure others who have been engaged in like operations.

A little boy named Boyd appeared at the Police Station in Newark, last night, and complained that Henry Knab, a saloon-keeper, had set a ferocious dog on him. Others came with the boy to confirm the statement, and he showed as proof a terrible wound in his right thigh. The boy was immediately sent to a doctor, and Knab will be arrested.

The town of Harrison (East Newark) is overrun by rowdies, and quiet people are much annoyed by them. Last Sunday two disgraceful fights occurred, with no officers to stop the combatants, or to arrest them. Harrison being in Hudson County, Newark officers have no jurisdiction there.

A well-to-do tradesman in Newark, named Wm. Quinn, is now in jail, charged by his wife with having beaten her without mercy, and torn her clothing completely from her person. The cause of his actions is intemperance.

The unpleasantly notorious Mrs. Barmore, of New-York, who is reported to have bought a beautiful Park-place residence in Newark for club-house purposes, was in Newark yesterday and insists that she has bought the property and fully intends to occupy it. The aristocrats who reside in Park-place still doubt the veracity of her statement, and believe it a deep-laid plot to drive a very sharp bargain. To all appearances, however, the deeds and conveyances are being made out.

The pastor of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, in Newark, has consented to preach before the Kearney Council Order of United America Mechanics and other members of the Order, in the city, Sunday evening next at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of Kearney Council, No. 451 Broad-street.

Margaret Mullin, four years of age, of No. 305 Tenth-avenue, was run over last evening by car No. 59 of the Tenth-avenue line Railroad, at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street, and instantly killed. The body was taken to the home of the mother, and the driver of the car, whose name is not given, was arrested by a Sixteenth Precinct policeman. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held.

Margaret Graham, of No. 204 West Thirty-second-street, fell yesterday on the sidewalk, spraining her ankle and receiving a severe cut. She was taken home.

A man named William Eusting, who resides in West Newark, was yesterday arrested on complaint of his lawful wife, who charges him with bigamy. He pleads guilty to the charge, and will await action by the Court.

The Midland Railroad Bridge over the Passaic, just outside the city limits of Newark, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Glisson, commanding the European fleet, dated Flushing, Holland, Aug. 29, stating that the *Juniata* will proceed to visit the Elbe and the Weser. There have been no cases of small-pox on board the *Franklin*, for ten days, and as soon as the remainder of her crew can be received on board the Rear Admiral will proceed with the *Franklin* to Copenhagen. The *Richmond* has been ordered to visit Malaga, Barcelona, Cadiz and Lisbon. The *Plymouth* is still at Lisbon, awaiting the arrival there of the United States Consul to be conveyed to Algiers. At their own request the following officers are honorably discharged from the United States service: First Lieut. J. C. Chemistry, of the Fifth Cavalry; Capts. Francis A. Field, as soon as relieved from duty as Indian Agent, and William F. Wiley, Military Store-keeper in the Ordnance Department; First Lieuts. Phineas Stevens, Geo. D. Spalding, unassigned, and Greenleaf Cilley, Twelfth Infantry. Second Lieut. Henry D. Wallace has resigned. The order directing First Lieut. Geo. S. Spalding to report before the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth is revoked.

The work of reducing the number of officers of the army, under the new law, is rapidly going on, and, in addition to the large number recently ordered before the Retiring Boards, several are daily honorably discharged at their own request, receiving one year's leave of absence and pay from the date of their discharge. As soon as the Retiring Boards make the necessary examinations of officers ordered before them, a hundred or more will be placed on the retired list, which has been increased to three hundred under the recent act of Congress.

Capt. Davis, commanding the cutter *Wilderness*, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, from Galveston, having got afloat from the beach near High Islands, on the Texas coast, the United States tender *Geranium*, which was ashore with two feet of water under her bows and four feet under her stern. Much difficulty was experienced in getting her afloat, which was, however, accomplished, and the vessel towed by the *Wilderness* to Galveston. The *Wilderness* ran considerable risk, and was once or twice in a dangerous position, but escaped without any material damage.

Portsmouth, England, Aug. 31.—The United States steamer *Franklin* is now landing powder preparatory to going into dock. On her arrival visits were exchanged between Admiral Glisson and Admiral Hope. The usual salutes were fired.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 31.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened and closed steady. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	[illegible]	92⅛
Consols for account	91⅞	[illegible]	92⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88¼	[illegible]	88¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87⅞	[illegible]	87⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	86¾	[illegible]	86¾
U. S. 10-40s	83	[illegible]	83
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111⅛	[illegible]	111⅛
Erie Railroad shares	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	22	[illegible]	22

Paris, Aug. 30—Evening.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 65f. 45c.

Frankfort, Aug. 31.—Bonds are firm; the quotation of Five-twenties, today, is 91⅞.

Liverpool, Aug. 31—4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market opened and closed firm; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 8⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. ₩ cental for Red Winter. Corn closed dull; 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. ₩ quarter for European. Flour dull. Produce—Resin, 5s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

London, Aug. 31.—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Linseed-oil easier at £31 5s.@£31 10s. ₩ ton.

Havre, Aug. 30—Evening.—Cotton closed at 98½f. ₩ cwt. for Orleans.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 31.—Receipts—1,400 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—47,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. Railroad Freights firm. Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat—Sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10. Corn heavy and lower; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 75c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 Western held at 44c.; no buyers; sale, 14,000 bushels No. 1 New Toledo choice at 47c. Rye neglected. Seeds quiet. Pork lower at $29 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 16¼. Highwines neglected. The Live Stock Market did not open quite as lively this week as last. Of Cattle, the sales, today, reached about 1,200 head, at about last week's closing rates; Kentuckies, averaging 1,400 lbs., brought $6; 175 head good Indiana sold at $7@$7 75, one choice lot bringing $8 12½; Illinois stock of good quality brought $7@$7 75; Texas sold at $3 25, and Canada at $5 75@$6. The market, today, dropped a little at the close, buyers holding off on account of unfavorable advices from the East. The supply was about [illegible] cars, of which about 110 went through in first hands. Some few sales of Sheep were made at 4⅞c. [illegible] for Canada Lambs, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Ohio. The market is not yet fully opened. In Hogs nothing is doing, except in a retail way for City Slaughter, prices ranging from 9½c.@10c.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—Tobacco steady; Factory Lugs, $5 50@$6 50; Common Leaf, $6@$8; fair to good Manufacturing Leaf, $12@$25; Black Wrappers, $10@$12; Bright Wrappers, $25@$64. Cotton dull and nominal. Hemp firm; strictly prime to choice Undressed, $1 70@$1 80; Dressed, $2 40@$2 75. Bagging steady at 20c.@25c. Rope steady at 9c.@12½c. Flour very dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat declining; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 14; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 20@$1 22; Choice, $1 25@$1 27. Corn dull; Prime Yellow, 65c.; Choice, 66c.; Choice White, 73c.@74c. Oats dull at 38c.@42c. Barley quiet at $1 05@$1 08 for Spring. Rye dull; Prime Old, 66c.; New, 75c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $29@$29 50; Dry-salted Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Ribs, 15c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17⅛c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Lard nominal. Highwines lower at 91c. Cattle firm, at $5 50@$7 75 for good to choice. Live Hogs firm, at $8 75@$10. Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 31.—There is a good milling demand for Wheat, but at a decline of 5c. ₩ bushel; choice Amber and the highest grade of White are only sought after, the medium qualities being almost wholly neglected; Amber Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and New-York are quoted at $1 45@$1 50, and Extra Amber Illinois, a new grade, $1 55; White Western and State, including Michigan, $1 60@$1 80; and Diehl, $1 75@$1 80, the latter price for extra. Rye inactive; Western, 80c. for No. 2; $1 for No. 1 and $1 05 for No. 1; $1 10 is asked for State. Nothing to report in Barley. Barley-malt is very firm; the stock of city-made is gradually diminishing, and it is now in few hands; we quote city-made from Canada West Barley, at $1 40@$1 50; do. from six-rowed State, $1 20@$1 30; country-made from Canada West, $1 35@$1 40; and do. from two-rowed State, $1 20@$1 25. Oats dull with an abundant supply, and few sellers at reduced prices; old Western, 55c.@56c.; new State, 52c.@53c., and old do. 60c.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 35; Choice White Canada, $1 75. Corn easier and small sales; No. 2 at 84½c. Oats quiet at 53c. for Illinois. Corn-meal—$2 for bolted, and $1 80 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Ship-stuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$32 ₩ ton; Highwines, 93c. Canal Freights—Wheat 7½c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 4c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 25, to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 40c.; grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $4 30; to New-York, $4 00; to Albany, $4 00 ₩ ton. Lake Imports—30,000 bushels Wheat, 1,100 Barley, 1,262,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Exports—37,800 bushels Wheat, 1,712,000 feet of Lumber.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat declining and fairly active at 97c. for old; $1 05 for new No. 2; during the afternoon moderately active at $1 05½ for No. 2, seller September. Corn firm at 84½c. for No. 1; during the afternoon dull at 84½c., seller September. Oats declining; sales at 36½c.@37½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 67c.@69c. for No. 2. Barley firm at $1 03 for No. 2. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Live Hogs steady at $9 25@$9 80 for Common to Choice. Beef Cattle panicky at $3 75@$6 75 for Common Texan to Heavy Oxen. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 30,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 186,000 bushels Corn, 142,000 bushels Oats, 40,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. Freights active and unchanged.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.—Flour steady with a fair demand; Family, $5 60@$6. Wheat firm, with a light supply; Red, $1 12@$1 16 for No. 2 and No. 1; White, $1 25@$1 30. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, 68c.@70c.; No. 1, 71c.@73c.; demand light, offerings large. Oats declining and dull, at 38c.@45c. for new. Rye dull, at 78c.@80c. Barley firm and unchanged. Cotton steady and firm, with a fair demand; Middlings, 19½c. Tobacco—fresh and lugs lower; sales, 254 hhds., at $5 15@$21 75. Whisky dull and declining; small sales at 89c.@90c. Provisions irregular. Mess Pork held $27 75@$28; $27 50 was best offer. Lard, offered, 15½c. Bulk Meats unsettled; Shoulders, offered, 11¾c., with no buyers; Sides offered at 14½c. Bacon in limited order demand, at 14¼c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib-sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides. Exchange, par, buying.

Mobile, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17c.; sales, 125 bales; stock, 5,748 bales actual count. The annual Cotton statement, as per Charles Forsyth's price current, is as follows: Gross receipts, 305,268 bales; net receipts, 305,083 bales; stock, 5,748 bales. Difference from stock made up from loose Cotton. Exports to Great Britain, 152,299 bales; to France, 13,310 bales; to other foreign ports, 15,020 bales; total foreign exports, 220,683 bales; exports, coastwise, including 42,392 bales to New-Orleans, 87,665 bales; grand total, 308,268 bales. Foreign exports weigh 26,591,325 lbs., valued at $21,250,355 01; average weight ₩ bale, 483 49-100 lbs.; average value ₩ bale, $103 55; average price ₩ lb., 21 46-100c.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—Cotton firmer; Middling Upland, 19½c.@19¾c.; Middling Gulf, 20c. Flour very quiet; Extras, $5 75@$6; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Winter Wheat, $6 75@$7 50; Fancy brands, $7 75@$8 25. Wheat dull; Western Red, $1 40@$1 42; Amber, $1 45@$1 47. Rye dull at 88c.@90c. Corn limited inquiry; Yellow, 95c.@96c.; Mixed, 87c.@92c. Oats, 40c.@50c. Coffee and Sugar very quiet. Molasses—Sales, 300 hhds. Caibarien at 38c. Provisions dull; New Mess Pork, $30 50; Old Mess Pork, $30 75. Lard, 16¼c.@17c. Petroleum, feverish and irregular; Crude, 15c.; Refined, 25c.@25½c. Whisky inactive. Western Iron, 95c.

Baltimore, Aug. 31.—Cotton firm and quiet; stock scarce; Middling nominally 19½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat steady and unchanged; Maryland Amber, $1 50@$1 55; Fair to Good Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 45; Common, $1 10@$1 25; White Wheat, $1 40@$1 65; Western Red Winter, $1 35@$1 38. Corn—White Maryland, $1@$1 05; Yellow, 95c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@86c.; White do., 88c.@90c. Oats, 45c.@50c. Rye, 75c.@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $30. Bacon quiet; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c. Hams, 20c.@23c. Lard dull at 17c.@17½c. Whisky—A better feeling, at 93c.@95c.

New-Orleans, Aug. 31.—Flour Scarce and firm; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $6 12½; Treble Extra, $6 50@$6 75. Corn—Mixed dull at 90c.@95c.; White, 95c.@96c.; Yellow in demand at $1. Oats dull; St. Louis, 51c.@56c. Bran, 90c.@95c. Hay scarce at $23. Pork dull and lower at $30. Bacon—Retail, Shoulders, 15¼c.; Ribs, 17¼c.; Clear Ribs, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. Hams, $23. Lard scarce; Kegs, 19c.; Tierces, 17¼c.@18c. Sugar—Prime, 13c. Molasses—City refined boiled, 50c.@75c. Whisky, 93¼c.@$1 05. Coffee nominal at 17¼c.@17¾c.

Louisville, Aug. 31.—Bagging unchanged. Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork, $28. Bulk Meats—13¼c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—14¼c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. Lard, 16¼c. Whisky, 90c.@91c. Tobacco active; sales 157 hhds. at $4 60@$6 75 for frosted trash to good Lugs; $7@$24 50 for low Leaf to mahogany Wrappers.

Toledo, Aug. 31.—Flour dull. Wheat easier; No. 1 Red, $1 25; No. 2 Red, $1 22. Corn declining; No. 1, 71c.@71½c.; No. 2, 70c. Oats easier; No. 1, 42½c.; No. 2, 39½c.@40c. Freights firm at 4c. to Buffalo; 7c. to Oswego. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 37,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels.

Memphis, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet at 18c.; receipts, 52 bales; exports, 30 bales; receipts since Friday, 374 bales; exports, 551 bales; receipts since Sept. 1, 250,894 bales; exports, 238,550 bales; stock by actual count, 4,386 bales; error in former count, 340 bales. Flour quiet. Corn dull at 80c. Oats dull at 45c.@50c. Pork flat at $30. Lard nominal. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18c.

Savannah, Aug. 31.—Cotton—The demand is fair and prices are firm; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; sales, 80 bales; net receipts, 209 bales; exports, coastwise, 204 bales; stock, 1,774 bales, by actual count; Pickings, samples and damaged, not included in the receipts, have been added.

Milwaukee, Aug. 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 08 for No. 1; $1 03½ for No. 2. Coarse Grains unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat.

Galveston, Aug. 31.—Annual Cotton Statement—Stock on Sept. 1, 1869, 203 bales; receipts since, 233,809 bales; exports to Great Britain, 132,107 bales; to the Continent, 24,881 bales; to Mexico, 60 bales; coastwise, 78,118 bales; stock, 4,795 bales.

Baltimore, Aug. 31.—Annual Cotton Statement—Net receipts, 7,095 bales; coastwise, 96,022 bales; gross, 104,417 bales; exports to Great Britain, 24,670 bales; to the Continent, 15,320 bales; sales, 32,930 bales; stock, 1,015 bales.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 31.—The receipts of Cotton from all sources this season, 177,084 bales; exports, coastwise, 162,480 bales; exports to Great Britain, direct, 9,080 bales; via New-York, 4,519 bales; stock on hand, 495 bales.

Boston, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet but firm; Middling, 20c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 14 bales; coastwise, 121 bales; total, 135 bales; stock, 4,000 bales; total receipts from Sept. 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1870, 42,920 bales.

New-Orleans, Aug. 31.—Cotton—The demand is fair and prices are firm; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 112 bales; stock, 22,557 bales.

Galveston, Aug. 31.—Cotton dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; net receipts, 16 bales; exports to Great Britain, 60 bales; coastwise, 150 bales; stock, 4,735 bales.

Detroit, Aug. 31.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 40@$1 41; No. 1, $1 29@$1 30; Amber, $1 20@$1 22; Regular, $1 12. Corn quiet at 80c.@82c. Oats, 42c.@43c.

Charleston, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 42 bales; stock, 1,076 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 31.—Cotton—The market is quiet, but a shade firmer; sales, 122 bales; receipts, 122 bales; Middling, 17½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 31.—Turpentine—Spirits steady at 36c. Crude unchanged. Resin dull. Tar, $2. Cotton steady; Middlings, 17c.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 31.—Cotton—Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 70 bales; exports, coastwise, 224 bales; stock, 495 bales.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 31.—The stock of Cotton on hand is 2,470 bales.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The stock of Cotton on hand 2,907 bales.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The stock of Cotton on hand, 4,386 bales.

Selma, Aug. 31.—The stock of Cotton for the year 1870 was 10,236 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	57
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	64
Portland	W.	Clear	69
Boston	W.	Clear	68
New-York	W.	Clear	76
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	74
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	74
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	73
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Cloudy	75
Richmond	S. E.	Cloudy	73
Charleston	N.	Clear	79
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	81
Augusta	E. S. E.	Cloudy	81
Oswego	S. E.	Clear	67
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	73
Pittsburg	N.	Clear	80
Chicago	W.	Clear	69
Louisville	S.	Clear	80
Mobile	S.	Cloudy	81
New-Orleans	Calm	Cloudy	81
Key West	E.	Clear	84
Havana	Calm	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Batavia	Sept. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Sept. 3	New-York	Havre.
City of Paris	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Sept. 3	New-York	Glasgow.
Holland	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Sept. 1	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia*, at 8 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the dock, in Jersey City, until 9:45 A. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11:30 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	6 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M., 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	6 A. M., 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 31—*In steam-ship Scotia for Liverpool.*—Miss Wadsworth and servant, Miss E. Bissell, Miss E. J. Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Laughlin, L. Inelis, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Master C. Steinway, and Mrs. S. Steinway, Master F. Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Heatley, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Elwell, L. Duncan, M. A. Duncan, Mrs. Post, Miss Post, Mrs. Bridge and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Van Hoffman and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, child and servant, 2 Masters Hooper, L. Jones, H. Jones, J. H. Wray, C. Tracey, J. R. Powell, S. Milne, R. Giles, T. C. Davis and servant, C. Lawson, D. C. Pell, Rev. D. Willis and wife, Mrs. H. Greeley, Miss Greeley, G. Rintoul, J. A. Conners, A. C. Colville, J. S. Saltus, R. Roberts, G. Burnet, Miss Grogan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bently, Sir W. Call and servant, H. Stuart, J. T. Ross, Mrs. J. M. Smith and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Darke and child, J. Putchard, S. R. Wolf, Mrs. W. Smith, daughter, 2 children and servant, Mrs. M. S. Cipant, C. Ullman, A. Bacon, T. Panis, Mrs. Dodge and daughter, A. L. Brown, J. P. Boyle, Sir Willoughby and Lady Jones and servant, Rev. L. A. Read, C. F. Biaggiotta, S. H. Robbins, A. Wight, Miss Davis and maid-servant, L. P. Clark, Master J. J. Glover, Master H. S. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Glover, Miss C. Glover, Miss M. Glover, G. Hayward, R. Oliver, W. B. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weil and child.

Aug. 31—*In steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—M. Parsell, A. T. Page, Joseph Haughton, Franz Herrmann, Bernard Schmidt, Mr. Hill, Samuel Hunt, Mrs. P. A. T. Steele, Miss M. A. Steele, Miss A. G. Steele, Miss Mary L. King, Mrs. Hilderbrand, Miss Hilderbrand, W. H. Malloy, T. S. Richards.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Havana.—J. M. Courtney, from Nassau; Capt. C. P. Wilkinson, Rev. R. Dunlop, Capt. L. B. Hodges, F. J. Magill, M. L. Callijo, J. C. Rabunning, Master F. Schemendict, S. Otis Johnson, J. S. Simon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5:28	Sun sets	6:32	Moon sets	10:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11:28	Gov. Island	12:12	Hell Gate	1:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Batavia, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Benefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanny Cadwallader, Hazell, Baltimore, Md.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; James Hand, R. N. Fairchild, Truax, Philadelphia; Aeushnet, Baker, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Neptune, (N. G.,) Gerdes, Mobile, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Western Sea, Harding, Gibraltar, S. C. Loud & Co.; Trovatore, Bianchard, Trieste, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ada, (Br.,) Corning, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Lucy Gray, Stettin, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Eagle Wing, Manley, Trieste, George F. Bulley & Co.; Fylla, (Dan.,) Freiner, Pernambuco, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Brightman, Gray, Genoa, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Max, (N. G.,) Ottman, Cow Bay, C. B. C. Tobias & Co.; Aurora, (Br.,) Graham, Pictou, N. S., Henry & Parker.

Schrs. Rescue, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Dragon, Mangold, Barbadoes, E. T. Smith & Co.; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Francis Satterly, Stetson, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Mollie, Plummer, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray & Co.; Calvin, Clark, Pembroke, Jed Frye & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Cork, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool Aug. 18, Queenstown 19th, Halifax and Boston 30th, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Aug. 16, Queenstown 17th and Boston 30th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Havana Aug. 24, via Nassau 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Bark Calypso, (of Boston,) Whitmore, Buenos Ayres 80 ds., with hides, &c., to master. Crossed the equator July 20, lon. 29 25; had light variable weather.

Bark Morocco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Farnsworth, Newport 40 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Zephyr, (Br.,) Curry, Nagaube, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to George A. Phillips & Collins. Had moderate weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Fred, (Norw.,) Axelsen, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to order. Was 40 ds. W. of the Banks, with calm and squally weather.

Brig Fannie Gordon, (Br.,) McRee, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. R. Swain & Son.

Brig Robin, Strout, Boston.

Brig W. R. Sawyer, Hopkins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. James English, Barker, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Mathews, Bunce, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. T. P. Abel, Fowler, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Eva May, Andrews, Cow Bay 5 days, with coal to C. R. Swain & Son.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lanphear, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Gounce, Bowen, Elizabethport, for Castine.

Schr. Lady of the Ocean, Fischer, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Sedona, Holbrook, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Jones, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Le High, De Hart, Elizabethport, for Richmond.

Schr. E. Segur, Gogan, Elizabethport, for New-Market.

Schr. R. E. Sharp, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hesperus, Conway, Rockport, Me.
Schr. George Savage, Nye, Providence.
Schr. Sarah B. Chase, Providence.
Schr. Surge, Warwick, Hartford, for Taunton.
Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, New-Haven.
Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. S. F. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sandy Hook, Robinson, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Gloucester, White, Milestone Point.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Newbury, for Norwich.
Schr. Garret P. Wright, Cropper, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Onward, Hodges, Fall River.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sterling, Hase, Southport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Hattie, McClinker, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Chauncey St. John, Martin, Bridgeport.
Schr. Adeline, Young, Newport.
Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Carter, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Hase, McName, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Scotia and Colorado, for Liverpool; City of Limerick, for do.; ship Great Admiral, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Howland, from Surinam; brig M. C. Roosevelt, from Baltimore; schr. Adelaide, from Ponce.

The British brig Alice M., from London for Boston, was spoken yesterday with her rudder disabled and main boom gone. She had taken assistance from a fishing vessel and would go into Gloucester.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, Baltimore; schooner M. Brooks, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 30.—Arr. brig Elmira, South Amboy, Portland; Schrs. Sassacus, (whaler,) Charleston Ground, of and for Provincetown, 6 mos. out, 60 bbls. sperm, 50 bbls. whale.

Also arr. schrs. A. F. Randolph, Sagua, 15 ds., for Boston; Judge Tenney, Hoboken, do.; C. F. Young, Philadelphia, do.; Wellington, South Amboy, Portland; Cherub, Elizabethport, do.; Charlestown, do., Bangor; Ella Brown, Portsmouth, Philadelphia; T. W. Allen, for Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Arr. steam-ship Colorado, from Panama.

Sld.—Ship Anne M. Weston, for Baker's Island.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31.—Arr., 30th, steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia.

Cld. brig Abbey Ellen, Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 31.—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, New-York. Cld. steamer El Cid, New-York.

Spoken.

Aug. 21, lat. 42 25, lon. 50 30, spoke bark Kathleen, (Br.,) Liverpool, for Norfolk, Va., 15 ds. out.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Brest, Aug. 31.—The steam-ship St. Laurent, from New-York for Havre, touched here at 2 o'clock this morning.

Glasgow, Aug. 31.—The steam-ship St. Patrick, of the Allan Line, from Quebec for this port, was signaled off Moville early this morning.

$1,000,000
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
AIR-LINE BONDS
HAVE BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,
LEAVING ABOUT
$500,000
UNSOLD, WHICH WE
OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY of the PRINCIPAL and a liberal rate of interest.

ONE-HALF of the Road is Completed, and trains are regularly running between New-Haven and Middletown, while the unfinished portion is graded over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

Corporations, Capitalists, and Investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Controller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.
Fifty Thousand Dollars
($50,000)
OF THE
Seven per cent. Gold Loan
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON,
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY.

The above lot of these Bonds will be sold at a very material reduction from the subscription price, and parties desiring to invest in the same will find it greatly to their advantage to call at once on

JOHN D. PRINCE,
NO. 7 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN
SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

VENEERS.

GEORGE W. READ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
have ready for exhibition and sale a choice and complete assortment of everything in their line, which they are prepared to sell at low prices.
Orders solicited and catalogues furnished.
Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st.
Factory—No. 201 Monroe-st. and No. 283 Madison-st.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
THE "RUSSIAN BRACE"
be sure you get the genuine. All genuine FELT END SUSPENDERS bear the name of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, inventors and patentees, stamped on each pair.